THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V.—No. 52. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

THE STEAMER "ASIA" AT HALIFAX.

Suspension of the Habeas Corpus in Ireland.

Great Excitement and Numerous Arrests.

The Emperor of Austria will Assist Maximilian with Men and Money.

End of Diplomatic Relations Between the Pope and the Czar.

The Latest Commercial News.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

HALIFAX, March 1.—The royal mail steamship *Asia* has arrived at this port.

The steamers *Kangaroo* and *Pennsylvania* arrived out on the 15th.

The steamers *Hibernia* and *Glasgow* arrived out on the 16th, and the *Java* on the 18th.

The Royal assent has been given to the bill suspending the *habeas corpus* in Ireland.

Upwards of a hundred arrests were made in Dublin on the 17th, principally strangers. Among others, Colonel John Wm. Byron, of the Federal army. More arrests were expected.

It is reported that the Emperor of Austria was willing to furnish Maximilian any troops that he required, on condition that they be incorporated in the Mexican army and their expenses paid.

Diplomatic relations have entirely ceased between Russia and the Papal Court.

The urgent haste in the passage of the bill repealing the habeas corpus in Ireland was owing to the reported departure of a Fenian privateer from America, which since has been known here as a hoax—the story applying even by name to the steamer *Cuba*, now running between Baltimore and New Orleans.

Commercial Intelligence.

Cotton has partially declined ⅛d on the week for American. The sales of the week amount to 56,000 bales, and the sales on Friday to 10,000 bales, the market closing steady.

Cotton—The market on Saturday was firmer but unchanged. Middling Uplands 19@19½c.; sales of 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet but steady.

Provisions steady, except Bacon and Lard, which are easier.

Breadstuffs steady, except Corn, which is easier. Provisions firm.

LONDON, February 17.—Consols, 87⅛@87⅜; Five-twenties, 68½@68¾; Erie Railroad, 53@53½; Illinois Central, 76½.

LONDON, February 18.—Consols closed at 87⅛@87⅜; Five-twenties, 68@68½; Illinois Central, 76½; Eries, 52½@58.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £289,000.

The details of the commercial news report by the *Asia*, show an advance of 2s. 6d.@5s. on Beef, and a decline of 1s. each on Bacon and Lard.

Marine Intelligence.

Arrived from New York—*Ricardo*, at Gravesend; *Victoria*, at Algoa; *Washington*, at Havre; *Lewis Henry* and *Burnside*, at Marseilles; *Altine* and *Mexican*, at Liverpool.

From New Orleans—*Wild Rover*, at Liverpool.

AMERICAN MUNIFICENCE.

Mr. Peabody and the London Poor—The American Banker's Last Gift—One-Twentieth Part of the Hudson Bay Territory Bestowed Upon the Poor of London.

The following correspondence, in which Mr. Peabody, the American banker, supplements his first gift of $750,000 to the London poor, by another benefaction of the probable value of $600,000, has been published:—

LONDON, January 29, 1866.

"When I made a donation of £150,000 for the benefit of the poor of London in March, 1862, it was my intention, if my life was spared until my retirement from business, and Providence continued me in prosperity, to place in your hands, as trustees of the charity, a further gift for the same object. The time has now arrived; but, before entering upon the subject of the second donation, allow me to say a few words relative to the course you have pursued with regard to the first.

"With regard to this my second gift it is my desire that in the appointment of future trustees the same rules may be continued as adopted for the first; and that the U. S. Minister at the Court of St. James for the time being shall always be one of them.

"I now propose, as soon as a deed can be prepared by your solicitor, to fully and legally meet the views and directions which I shall state herein, to transfer into your names 5000 fully paid-up shares of stock in the Hudson's Bay Company of £20 each, amounting to £100,000, and representing one-twentieth part of that vast territory. It is my desire that all dividends, as they fall due and are collected, shall be at once invested in shares of the company until the market value of the capital and invested accrued dividends reaches the sum of £120,000, which it is my impression may be within two or three years; but should I be mistaken in this anticipation, and should the market value of the entire shares, including those acquired by the reinvestment of dividends, be less than £100,000 at the expiration of two years from this date, I will at that time either make up the deficiency or take the shares, paying for them £100,000 in cash, as the trustees may think best for the interest of the fund; and in the event of my death before that time, my executors will be duly authorized and directed to fulfil this engagement.

"Should the shares be taken by me for £100,000, or sold to others at the limit stated above, I desire that the proceeds shall be invested in safe securities, including interest accruing on the same up to the 1st of July, 1869, when you or your successors will consider all restrictions regarding sales at an end.

"The delay thus caused in appropriating this gift to the charity will, I think, act beneficially; by enabling you, first, to expend the £76,000 now remaining on hand of the former donation, thereby testing by further experience the wisdom of the course you have hitherto pursued. Taking the joint capital of the two gifts at a minimum of £250,000, it will form a fund, the operation of which is intended to be progressive in its usefulness as applied to the relief of the poor of London, without exclusion in consequence of religious belief or political bias. It will therefore act more powerfully in future generations than in the present; it is intended to endure for ever. A century in the history of London is but a brief period comparatively with the life of man, and should your successors continue the management of the charity as you have begun it, it is my ardent hope and trust that within that period the annual receipts from rents for buildings of this improved class may present such a return that there may not be a poor workingman of good character in London who could not obtain comfortable and healthful lodgings for himself and family at a cost within his means.

"You are fully authorized to use any portion of the fund in building lodging houses for the laboring poor, as expressed in my former letter; but, as before many years it is to be apprehended that desirable sites for such buildings may be difficult to obtain at moderate prices within the limits of the metropolis, in that event, it is my desire that my trustees for the time being may seek out and secure at such rates as the state of the fund may warrant, such freehold sites within ten miles of the present Royal Exchange as may appear eligible, both on account of salubrity of position and proximity to the great centres of labor and railroad accommodation, due regard being had to the probable burden of taxation. It may also be desirable to obtain from railroad companies the most economical arrangements procurable for the conveyance of working people, at stated hours, to and from London, at such moderate fares as will come within their means.

"Comfortable and convenient houses are to be erected upon these sites for the exclusive accommodation of the honest and industrious poor of London, under such regulations and on such terms and conditions as my trustees may direct, subject only to the guiding principles laid down in respect to my former donation.

"As dwellings in such sites may in some instances be remote from schools, and other facilities for instruction, the trustees shall be at liberty in such cases, should they consider it needful, to set apart space adjacent to the building, and suitable for school-houses for the children of the families holding tenements. But such schools must be so organized as carefully to exclude sectarian influences, and so conducted as to avoid denominational jealousy. With this view it is my desire that the course of education shall be exclusively of an elementary and literary character.

"As some of these dwellings will probably be at inconvenient distances from good markets, I would also suggest to my trustees to consider the propriety, in localities where it may seem to be required, of providing within the buildings, or near to them, apartments in which the tenants may organize co-operative stores for supplying themselves with coal and other necessary articles for their own consumption, subject to such regulations as in the judgment of my trustees may be needful.

"It having occurred to me that for good reasons my trustees may wish, at a comparatively early period, to change some part or parts of the deed which is to be prepared for the management of this fund, I therefore hereby authorize them to do so at any time during my life, comformably to any resolution or resolutions which may be unanimously passed by their Board and approved by me.

"In conclusion, looking to the object of this donation and to the large development in coming years of an arrangement designed to promote the physical, moral, and social welfare of the deserving poor of the metropolis, I entertain a strong and earnest hope that the project will so commend itself to the sympathies and judgment of the inhabitants of London as to insure on their part that interest and co-operation which will secure to future generations of the poor those comforts which, with the blessing of Providence, it is my object to bestow upon them.

"With great respect and regard, I am your humble servant, GEORGE PEABODY.

"To his Excellency Charles Francis Adams, United States Minister.

"To the Right Hon. Lord Stanley, M. P., Sir James Emerson Tennent, C. M. Lampson, Esq., J. S. Morgan, Esq., Trustees of the Peabody Donation Fund."

LONDON, February 6.—We feel that we only anticipate the satisfaction and gratitude of the public when we express to you our own on the receipt of your letter announcing this enlargement of your already abounding generosity to the poor of London.

The importance of this second gift is not to be measured by its money value alone; it will impart an augmented usefulness to the unexpended portion of your previous donation, by enabling it to be applied over a greatly enlarged area, as well as to give increased comforts and accommodation in the buildings to which it may be appropriated.

The most moderate return from so large an investment will furnish a permanent income, the judicious expenditure of which must in time exert an irresistible influence in raising the character of that class of houses which are now occupied by the laboring population in all parts of the metropolis; and thus to a remote posterity your name will continue to be held in grateful rememberance by the people of London, as the benefactor of the poor on a scale hitherto unequalled in this or any other country.

STANLEY, Chairman,
C. F. ADAMS,
J. EMERSON TENNENT,
C. M. LAMPSON,
J. S. MORGAN,

To GEORGE PEABODY, Esq.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Mass Meeting to Sustain Congress—News from Havana, Etc.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, March 1.—The mass meeting at the Front Street Theatre to-night, to sustain Congress and the policy of the Union party, promises to have a large attendance.

The steamer *Cuba* has arrived from Havana. Havana is healthy. The prices of fruits are high.

The Great Southern Fair, to commence in Baltimore on the 2d of April, attracts much attention. An indiscreetness in its management is already apparent in ostracizing the *American* newspaper in their advertising patronage, because of said journal's Union politics.

The Methodist Episcopal Annual Conference is now in session here.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean arrived at Barnum's last night, with thirty-six trunks.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 28.—The steamer *St. Louis* sailed for Panama to-day, with $480,715 in treasure, of which $389,837 are for New York.

The leading mining stocks are still improving. Savage, $915; Chollar Potosi, $365; Imperial, $117; Crown Point, $1040; Alpha, $360; Yellow Jacket, $430; Hale & Norcross, $1150.

Arrival of the "City of Manchester."

NEW YORK, March 1.—The steamer *City of Manchester*, from Liverpool on the 9th instant, arrived at this port to-day. Her advices have been anticipated.

THE MEXICAN TROUBLES.

Defeat of Three Thousand Juarists.

THE CHOLERA AT DOMINICA.

CONVICTS ESCAPE FROM TORTUGAS.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The steamer *Eagle*, from Havana, with dates to the 20th ultimo, has arrived.

The French steamer *Louisiana* had brought Vera Cruz dates to the 13th, and City of Mexico advices to the 10th ultimo.

Three thousand Juarists are reported defeated in Michoacan. Many were killed, six hundred and sixty captured, and the rest dispersed.

Two hundred and sixty guerillas were dispersed at Pesquira Grande, with the loss of forty killed and wounded.

Pedro Martinez was defeated in an attack on two squadrons of the Empress Regiment on its way to Saltillo.

Six hundred insurgents were defeated in Saltillo, with the loss of 120 killed and wounded, and 120 muskets captured.

Canto, with 400 men, suffered severely in Tacombaro, Michoacan, with the loss of several killed and 34 prisoners. These successes are all reported on Imperial authority.

Guadaloupe statistics to January 1 show 1100 deaths from cholera. Advices to the 17th ultimo say that the pest is decreasing, but that it had made its appearance at Dominica.

Two American war steamers were at St. Thomas. Two others were expected.

News from Hayti says that Geffrard was making an excursion along the coast, stopping at all the ports, in a new war steamer.

The appearance of the cholera was feared at Havana. A sort of cattle disease had appeared at Sierra Moresia. Large numbers of oxen had died within 29 hours. The small pox was increasing at Regla.

Three escaped convicts from Tortugas were picked up in a small boat at sea; one was a negro named Jeff. Berry, and two whites named Adair and Leviriton. The names are, however, supposed to be false. They were returned to Key West. It was at first reported that one of the whites was Spangler. They intended to sell their colored comrade.

A New Liberal Force Organized in the State of Chihuahua—It is Dispersed by the Imperialists—Presidio del Norte Occupied by the French, Cutting off Juarez's Retreat by the Rio Grande—Destitution of the Liberals at El Paso, Etc. Etc.

EL PASO, February 2.—A force of five hundred Liberals was lately organized in Concepcion, in the State of Chihuahua, under the command of Don Jesus I. Casavantes, for the purpose of driving the invading forces from the capital of the State; but the inhabitants of Santo Tomas, Temosachi, Ariasichi, and other surrounding towns declared for the Empire, raised a small force, and sent to Chihuahua for assistance.

Commandant Billat immediately sent a force of two hundred Frenchmen and one hundred and and ten Mexicans to Concepcion, when the Liberal forces were obliged to disperse, being without weapons, Don Luis Terrazas, the Governor of the State of Chihuahua, having failed to send any, although Casavantes had sent to El Paso to urge him to forward a supply without delay.

Presidio del Norte is now occupied by a French force, thereby cutting off the retreat of Juarez to the Lower Rio Grande.

The Juarez Government is being severely tried. The people of the country are tired of living in a state of anarchy, and feel the want of a Government strong enough to maintain law and order. There are about three hundred soldiers and two hundred officers of all grades here. Many of the officers are badly off; but they continue sanguine of the ultimate triumph of their cause. El Paso is the only place left in this part of the country from which Juarez can draw means to support his troops; but the place is too small and poor to be able to bear the burden long.

The Governor of the State, Don Luis Terrazas, after playing awhile into the hands of the French, is now a strong Liberal. His conduct is incomprehensible. After assisting to elect the municipal Prefect of the State under the empire, leaving all of his property, some sixty thousand head of sheep and a great many cattle, he then joins the sinking cause of the Liberals, thereby showing to every intelligent person that he is playing with both sides.

A wagon train leaves Franklin, Texas, to-day, for San Antonio, it being the first since the evacuation of New Mexico by the Rebels under Sibley.

THE WASHINGTON DESPATCH.

WASHINGTON, February 28.—Official news from El Paso, the seat of the National Government of Mexico, has been received here up to the 2d instant. The French column, which had started from Chihuahua to El Paso, returned to Chihuahua, and it was understood that all the French troops at the city of Chihuahua were about leaving that State, of which they hold only the capital.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Billiards.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CHAMPIONSHIP.

Mr. Robert T. Ryall, who came out second in the recent tournament for the championship of Pennsylvania, has challenged the winner, Mr. E. J. Plunkett, to play him for the championship. The game, 1500 points up, caroms, is expected to come off in March at Concert or Musical Fund Hall, and will be a very interesting contest, as both players have proved themselves to be cueists of no ordinary ability.

THE MEMPHIS TOURNAMENT—GAME BETWEEN ROBERTS AND KAVANAGH.

A tournament at billiards has lately been held at Memphis, Tennessee, and was the occasion of some fine play. The first prize ($500) was won by Melvin Foster, of New York, who lost but one game during the tournament; the second fell to Fred. Myers ($300), of Memphis, who displayed some excellent play; and the third ($200), to William Brown, of Nashville.

The play was brought to a close on the 22d of February, by a game of one thousand points up, carom, push shot barred, between Mr. Roberts, the English champion, and Mr. Kavanagh, in which the former was the victor on his sixtieth innings by twelve points, Kavanagh, very probably, purposely allowing himself to be beaten, as he can make a far better average than he did in this game, viz., 16⅙. Roberts' highest run was 121; Kavanagh's, 101.

ROBERTS BEATEN AT THE FRENCH GAME.

A French carom game of twenty-five points was played at Memphis, on the 20th, between Roberts, the English champion, and Marvin Foster, which was won by Foster, by fifteen points, in eight innings. Such a short game can of course afford no test of the relative strength of the players.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—The United States vs. Robert Kiefer, alias Louis La Pierre. The defendant is charged with forging the "final statement" of one Edward Jordan, a private in the army, with intent and purpose of fraudulently obtaining from the Government the sum of $476, alleged to be due to Jordan for back pay, bounty, and on account of clothing not drawn. This "final statement" purports to be signed by Henry W. Closson, Captain 1st United States Artillery and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel United States Army. The case is on trial.

SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA—Chief Justice Woodward, and Justices Thompson, Strong, Agnew, and Read.—The Court met this morning for the purpose of hearing counsel in those cases in which arguments were ordered. The following cases were disposed of:—

Moss' Appeal.

Second Reformed Presbyterian Church vs. Disbrow.

The Court also entered an order rescinding section third of rule third of the rules of Court. This section authorized the admission of Bachelors of Laws as Attorneys of the Supreme Court without having practiced two years in the lower Courts.

The Weaver and Given Contested Election Case.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—President Judge Allison and Judge Pierce.—After our report closed yesterday testimony was offered to show that a canvass of the Seventh Division of the Fourth Ward showed the non-residence of a large number who on election day voted in the precinct as residing there.

This morning the case was resumed. William Donald testified that he voted for Mr. Given in the Sixth Division of the Fourth Ward, and Daniel Hatfield testified that he voted for Mr. Given in the Seventh Division, Fourth Ward. George P. Finney was then recalled, and gave the names of a number of persons who voted in that Division, who cannot be found.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—The case of Mary McDonnell, charged with receiving money stolen from a man named Mullins, knowing the same to have been stolen, the trial of which was begun yesterday, was continued this morning. The evidence of the Commonwealth tended to show, that, on one of the coldest nights last winter, the prosecutor, who was lying drunk in the gutter, was picked up by a man named Strain and the defendant, and was taken, in an insensible condition, into the house No. 1020 Swanson street, and was there robbed of $33, all or part of which the Commonwealth allege was passed by Strain to the defendant, Mary McDonnell.

The defendant denied that the prosecutor had been robbed at all, and said that if the prosecutor had not been taken as an act of charity into the house, that he would have been frozen to death. Witnesses as to character were also called.

Robert Morris, alias Powell, alias Purcell, pleaded guilty to a charge of obtaining money and goods under false pretenres, from the firm of Stilton & Boyer, of this city. Morris represented himself as a member of the firm of Pazzine & Powell, of Richmond, Virginia, which was false.

John Kughler and Charles Haines pleaded guilty to the charge of entering the house of Margaret Jones, No. 1028 Ogden street, with intent to steal.

Philip Davis pleaded guilty to the larceny of two kits of mackerel, the property of Albert C. Roberts.

Alfred A. Fleck and John Conley, two boys, were then placed on trial, charged with the larceny of a quantity of balmoral skirts, and their case was on when our report closed.

THE "MAMMOTH MAP" MAN IN COURT.

The case of Patrick O'Beirne vs. James T Lloyd, which came on for a hearing on Monday, was continued yesterday before Judge Ingraham in the Supreme Court, Chambers, and the following additional affidavits were presented:—

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—Patrick O'Beirne agt. James T. Lloyd. Office of the *Tribune*, New York, February 27, 1866. City and County of New York, ss.:—Horace Greeley, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he is the editor of the New York *Tribune*; that as such he was solicited and induced by Mr. J. T. Lloyd, map publisher, No. 23 Courtlandt street, in this city, to write a letter endorsing and commending a large and cheap map of the United States then recently published by said Lloyd; that said Lloyd proceeded thereafter, in the summer or autumn of 1864, to issue a very different edition of said map, so colored and with such extraneous electioneering matter printed thereon as was calculated to subserve a partisan purpose, acceptable to said Lloyd but most distasteful and repugnant to this deponent; which altered and electioneering Map the said Lloyd extensively advertised and sold as sanctioned and commended by this deponent: which this deponent regards as a most dishonest, reprehensible, perfidious trick of the said Lloyd, whom he therefore regards as a knave and cheat, utterly unworthy of confidence or respect. HORACE GREELEY, No. 154 Nassau street.

Subscribed and sworn before me Feb. 27, 1866

J. B. ELWOOD, Notary Public.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT.—Patrick O'Beirne vs. James T. Lloyd.—City and county of New York, ss.:—Abraham Van Winkle, of Newark, New Jersey, being duly sworn, says that on the 14th day of October, 1864, an agent of the said James T. Lloyd called on deponent, representing that he was getting subscribers for a Farmers', Railroad, Telegraph, and Express Map of the United States and Canadas, and solicited subscriptions in advance, representing that said map would be furnished deponent in a few months from that time; that annexed hereto is the agreement and receipt given deponent by said Lloyd's agent; that deponent has never received the said map, and as he is informed and believes, the said Lloyd has never published such a map, although he has paid for the same in advance, as will appear by said receipt.

That said Lloyd's agent at the very least received in the city of Newark alone from 200 to 300 subscribers for said supposed map, all of whom paid in advance for the same, and none of whom, to deponent's knowledge or belief, ever received anything of value therefor.

The said subscribers look upon said Lloyd as a swindler, and that he has received their money, and this deponent's, by means of false and fraudulent representations which were never intended to be performed.

That deponent is a druggist at said Newark, and having seen an account in *The New York Herald* of this morning that an attachment was issued from the Supreme Court against said Lloyd, as a fraudulent and concealed debtor, felt bound in his conscience to give the information before written against said Lloyd, and has left his business and came here to New York for no other purpose but to tell how he was swindled by said Lloyd, through his agents. ABM. VAN WINKLE.

Sworn to before me this 27th of February, 1866.

FERDINAND KURZMAN,
Notary Public, New York City and County.

Since a report of this case appeared in yesterday's papers, plaintiff's counsel has received a large number of letters in reference to the Map alluded to in the latter affidavit, from parties who subscribed for such a Map, two or three years ago and have not received it. The Judge still has the case under consideration.—*New York Tribune.*

THE BREUSING WILL CASE—LAW OF HUSBAND AND WIFE.

In the Supreme Court Circuit, before Justice Foster, yesterday, the case of Regina Kaufman against Charles Breusing, et al., was continued. This case, which has been three days on trial, was summed up by counsel and given to the jury. The case, as before reported, arose out of a will which was offered for probate, leaving to Regina Kaufman, the defendant's wife or mistress, all the property he died possessed of.

The will was contested by his personal representative on the ground that it was a forgery, being unlike his handwriting and containing errors which no well educated man would make. In rebuttal the plaintiff gave evidence to show the very affectionate relations between the deceased and plaintiff, that he regarded and treated her as his wife, that he showed great anxiety about her during her absence in Europe down to the last moment of her life, and that he stated to others that he had devised his property to her. The case was summed up yesterday.

The judge in charging the jury told them that the chief question in this case was whether the decedent had executed the will with the proper formalities. Whatever the probabilities, if they believed the witnesses to the will, this had been done. But as bearing on their credibility, the jury might inquire into the probabilities and the relations between them. Even in bigamy, a marriage made before any person of which he gave a certificate, though such person were not a magistrate or minister, was sufficient evidence of the marriage.

If two persons agreed together privately to become husband and wife, and that the agreement was followed by cohabitation, and the holding forth to the world of the parties by each other as husband and wife, that was a marriage for all purposes except in trials for bigamy and crim. con. If they thought it necessary to determine that fact, they must follow these rules. But for the purposes of this case it was not necessary to determine whether she were his wife or not.

A man has the right to dispose of his property as he pleases as against all the world but his creditors. If it was his will, the jury or court had no business with their prejudices against such relations. Her position towards the defendant, it had been shown by some witnesses, was that of affectionate intimacy; other witnesses made it out not quite so affectionate. These matters only bear on the question as probabilities.

It was enough if the signature alone was his; but in this case the body of the will was sworn to have been written by him, and if the witnesses had sworn falsely on that, of course they were not to be believed in other respects. They would, therefore, take the whole will into account in deciding.

As to the declaration of Mrs. Hirsch, as testified to on the other side, contrary to her present testimony, he would warn the jury that unless declarations were thoroughly understood at the time, accurately remembered, and correctly repeated, they were not of importance. Even though she made such declarations, it did not follow that the will was not made; it only went to her credibility. He called attention to the fact that the forgery, if committed, must have been committed before the day of the funeral, as the remainder of the sheet of paper on which it was written was found the day after.

That the plaintiff herself was not charged with being a party to the forgery, and that the jury might take into consideration the probability of Mr. and Mrs. Hirsch committing a forgery entirely for the benefit of a third party, or at most depending on the gratitude of such third party.

The jury having been out about an hour, the Court directed a sealed verdict for this morning.

Mr. Conable for plaintiff; Mr. Fullerton and Mr. Roelker for defendant.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, }
Thursday, March 1, 1866. }

There is no material change to notice in the Money Market. Loans on call are offered at 6 per cent. Prime mercantile paper continues scarce, and ranges at from 7@9 per c. per annum.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices are steady. Government bonds are rather firmer; 7·30s sold at 99⅝; 103½ was bid for 5-20s; 104 for 6s of 1881; and 94 for 10-40s. State and City loans are unsettled; Pennsylvania 5s sold at 87; City 6s at 91½, a decline of ¼.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 56½@56¾, a slight decline; Camden and Amboy at 117@117½; Norristown at 54, no change; Reading, 49⅞@50, a slight decline; North Pennsylvania at 36, no change; Philadelphia and Erie at 30½@31, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 33¾@34, no change. 30 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 54½ for Minehill; 62 for Lehigh Valley; 24 for Catawissa common; 53 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; and 44 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there is nothing doing. 50 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 12 for Seventeenth and Nineteenth; 35 for Spruce and Pine; 51 for Chesnut and Walnut; 34½ for Hestonville; 25 for Girard College; and 14 for Ridge avenue.

Bank shares are firmly held. 204 was bid for North America; 140 for Philadelphia; 122 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 55 for Commercial; 28½ for Mechanics'; 102 for Southwark; 51 for Penn Township; 52 for Girard; 75 for Western; 31 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 63 for City; 40 for Consolidation; 62½ for Corn Exchange; and 55 for Union.

Canal shares are inactive. 22½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 29½ for preferred ditto; 51⅞ for Lehigh Navigation; 114 for Morris Canal preferred; 11½ for Susquehanna Canal; 31 for Delaware Division; and 58 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Oil shares continue dull and neglected. Maple Shade sold sold at 4⅞@4½, a slight decline.

Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. will open their New York house to-day, on Wall street, corner of Nassau, opposite the Treasury office, for the business of private banking, in connection with their Washington and Philadelphia offices. The firm will be represented on the Stock Exchange by one of the resident partners, Mr. Edward Dodge. It is stated that Mr. Pitt Cooke, of Ohio, and Mr. Fahnestock, late of the Washington office, are also to become resident partners in New York.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

Money is 7 per cent. on call, and the strongest houses pay it freely for large amounts. After small brokers make up their accounts they are ready to lend small balances at 7 per cent. to save interest. In commercial paper no change: 7½ is as low as prime bills can be quoted on the street; good 8@9, and ordinary 10@15, and some even higher.

The disposition to avoid long engagements for money continues, and, until Congress disposes of the loan bill, call loans at moderate rates and long paper at exorbitant interest will be the rule. Without additional legislation the Secretary has ample power to free the country from the flood of circulating money which deranges all balances. All that is needed is the exchange of compound notes for legal tenders. The latter, in a short time, by the accumulation of interest, would pass from circulation, and produce a healthy contraction among speculators, whether in lands, merchandise, or stocks. The substitution of compound notes for legal tender notes would soon oblige the National Banks to contract, and redeem a portion of their circulation, a process which would not alarm the public, however unprofitable it might be to the owners of the banks. Some of them would probably liquidate, for there is no lack of speculative banks in the system, which could be well spared. One argument in favor of the system was, that it was a financial necessity growing out of the war. They were placed upon the footing of iron-clads and large armies, and upon that argument were established. The war being ended, there is no reason why speculative banks should not, like the iron-clads and the armies, be reduced to a peace footing. The national system will be much improved by liquidation at the North to an extent sufficient to supply the South with the banking facilities it needs. The present law is comprehensive enough for the entire nation, and Congress should proceed with caution in the way of enlarging it.

Sterling Bills are held by leading houses at 109 for 60 days; Francs, 5 22½@5·18¾.

—A despatch from Washington says:—

The Ways and Means Committee have agreed to report a bill providing for a tax of five cents a pound on cotton, and allowing a drawback on manufactured goods exported. The Committee also agreed to report a bill exempting from taxation all incomes under $1000, and taxing all above that sum at a uniform rate of five per cent.

SALES AT PUBLIC STOCK BOARD TO-DAY.
Reported by S. C. Johnson, No. 323 Walnut Street.

FIRST CALL.

200 sh Mt. Farm......		200 sh St Nich Oil...	·32½
100 sh Sugar C'k....	8½	100 sh Reading....b5	50
300 sh McClintock ..	1	100 sh McElrath.....	1
500 sh Ph& Ch R....	½	100 sh Walnut Is.....	½
100 sh Oak Shade...	2½	100 sh Am Gm Pt...c	1½

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$200 U S 7·30s..Feb	99⅝	19 sh Norrist'n R....	54
$500 City 6s new...	91½	4 sh do.........	54
$1000 C&A mr.6s. 83	82	100 sh Reading...c	49·94
$7000 Penna 5s..s10ft	87	200 sh do......b30	50
$4000 do.....s10ft	87	100 sh do....s10..	49⅞
100 sh Maple Shade.	4½	100 sh do......s5.	49⅞
100 sh do........	4⅜	25 sh N Penna......	36
500 sh St Nch Cl s30.	8¼	130 sh Ph & E....b30	31
1 sh Penn R.......	56½	100 sh do.....s5.	30⅞
10 sh do........	56⅝	100 sh Cata pf...b30	34
9 sh do........	56⅝	100 sh do.........	33⅞
24 sh do.........	56⅜	100 sh do......s60	33⅞
8 sh Cam & Am....	117½	100 sh do......s30	33⅞
6 sh do........	117	30 sh Del. Mutual..	30
5 sh do........	117½		

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold..........................	134	136¼
American Silver, ¼s and ½s	131½	133
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	127	129
Pennsylvania Currency.................	⅛	¼
New York Exchange....................	par.	par.

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M...............	136½	12 M.................	136¼
11 A. M...............	136¼	1 P. M..............	136⅛

—Statement of deposits and coinage at the Mint of the United States, Philadelphia, during the month of February, 1866:—

	Value.
Gold deposits..........................	$1,401,267·70
Silver deposits and purchases..........	7,384·36
Total deposits....	$1,408,652 06

COINAGE EXECUTED.

GOLD.

Denominations.	No. of Pieces.	Value.
Double eagles..............	39,515	$790 600 00
Eagles....................	8,750	87 500 00
Half Eagles...............	6 700	33,500 00
Three dollars..............	4 000	12 000 00
Quarter eagles............	3 080	7,000 00
Dollars...................	6,000	6 000·00
Fine bars.................	4	3,575·46
Total......................	68,049	$800,575 46

SILVER.

Dollars..................	200	$200 00
Half dollars..............	92,200	46,100.00
Quarter dollars............	200	55·00
Dimes....................	200	20·08
Half dimes................	10,200	510·00
Three-cent pieces.........	22,000	666 00
Fine bars.................	2	117·04
Total.....................	125,202	$47,663·04

COPPER.

One cent pieces............	1,085,000	$10,550·00
Two cent pieces............	270 000	5,400 00
Three cent pieces..........	185,000	5,550 00
Total......................	1 540,000	$21,800 00

RECAPITULATION.

Gold coinage..............	63,049	$890,575 46
Silver do	125 302	47,663 04
Copper do	1,540,000	21,800·00
Total No. of pieces...	1,748,251	$960,038 50

—The following is the business statement of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, in this city, for the month of February, 1866:—

CR.

Balances on hand February 1..........		$14,091,747 11
Receipts during the month, viz.:—		
Account General Treasury, including Customs......	$2 522 260 23	
Account Post Office Fund.	31 123 41	
Account Interest Fund...	352,475 00	
Account Disburser's Fund.	1,076,042 47	3 981 901 11
		$18,073,648 22

DR.

Payments during the month, viz.:—		
Account General Treasury..............	$2 870,020 67	
Account Post Office.......	32 676·64	
Account Interest..........	416 255 88	
Account Disbursers........	1 458 308 50	4.777,261 19
Balance at close of business this day.		$13,296,387·03

TEMPORARY LOAN DEPARTMENT.

Balance due to Depositors February 1..........	$33,790 000 00	
Received from Depositors during the month......	895 000·00	
		$34,685,000·00
Repayment to Depositors during the month..........		$1,123,700·00
Balances due Depositors this day....		$33,561,300·00

Fractional Currency redeemed during the month of February............ $184,035·00

N. B. BROWNE, Assistant Treasurer.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, March 1.—The Flour Market is unsettled, and prices take a wide range, according to quality and exigencies. Sales of 2800 bbls., chiefly Northwestern extra family, at $8@9·25, including 1000 bbls. Cumberland Valley at $9; 400 bbls. on secret terms; and 100 bbls. good extra at $8. The retailers and bakers purchase within the range of $6 for common superfine, up to $13 for fancy brands, according to quality. In Rye Flour very little doing. We quote at $4 75. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

The Wheat Market is almost at a stand, and the only sales reported were a few small lots of good and prime red at $2·00@2 25; white ranges from $2 25 to $2·50. Rye continues very dull, and cannot be quoted over 85c., at which 1000 bushels Pennsylvania were taken. There is very little Corn offered, and it is in demand at an advance; sales of yellow, afloat, 75c., and in store at 72c. Oats are steady at the advance noted yesterday; small sales at 48c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt. Cloverseed is in better demand, with sales of 600 bushels good and prime at $6@6·50. Nothing worthy of notice doing in Timothy. Flaxseed meets with a fair demand at an advance; small sales at $2·85@3.

Whisky is more inquired after; sales of 100 barrels of Pennsylvania and Ohio at $2 28@2 31; 300 barrels in bond at 30 cents.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

THURSDAY, March 1.—Beef Cattle are in fair demand this week, but prices unsettled, and rather lower. 1100 head sold at from 15@16 cents for first quality Pennsylvania and Western; 13@14½ cents for fair to good; and 10@12 cents ℔ lb. for common, as to quality.

The following are the particulars of the sales:—

60 head	Martin Fuller & Co., Lancaster co.,	13@15.
80 "	B. F. McFillen, Chester county,	12@15.
52 "	West, Schearer & Co., Western,	12@15.
30 "	E. S. McFillen, Lancaster county,	14@15.
75 "	J. S. Kirk, Lancaster county,	14@15.
75 "	P. Hathaway, Lancaster county,	13@15.
26 "	M. Carson, Chester county,	12@15
100 "	James McFillen, Jr., Western,	14@16.
110 "	Udman & Bochman, Western,	14@15.
16 "	Owen Smith, Chester county,	12@14.
10 "	Christie & Wilcey, Chester county,	1[illegible]@14.
50 "	A. J. Christie, Lancaster county,	14@15

Hogs—Prices are rather lower; 1600 head sold at the different yards, at from $12 50@14 00 the 100 pounds, net, as to quality.

Cows are also lower; about 50 head sold at from $30 to $65 for springers; and $50@$80 00 ℔ head for milch cows.

Sheep continue in fair demand at about former rates. 8000 head arrived and sold at from 6@7½c. ℔ pound, gross, the latter rate for extra fat sheep.

Thursday will hereafter be the market day.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Cotton dull and drooping; sales of middlings at 43c. Flour closed with an advancing tendency, and is 5c. to 10c. better; 12 000 bbls. sold; State, $6·80@8·20; Ohio, $8 25@10·85; Western, $6 75@8 28; Southern firmer, 900 bbls. sold at $8 80@15·50. Canada 5@10c. better; 350 bbls. sold at $7·70@11 50. Wheat advancing, but quiet. Corn dull. Beef quiet. Pork heavy. Lard quiet at 17@17½c. Whisky steady.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Stocks are steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 105⅛; Cumberland preferred, 45½; Illinois Central, 115½; Michigan Southern, 70⅞; New York Central, 92; Reading, 99½; Hudson River, 103½; Canton Co., 44⅞; Erie, 85½; Western Union, 67½; United States Coupons, 1881, 104½; do. 1862, 103½; do. 1864, 103; Ten-forties (ex-interest), 90½; Treasury 7 3·10s, 99⅝@99⅞; One year certificates, 98½; Gold, 136½.

—The Legislature of West Virginia has passed a registry law.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Main Question—Partial or Perfect Peace.

From the Tribune.

In the telegraphic synopsis of the debates in Congress on Monday, we read as follows:—

By Mr. John Sherman of Ohio, in the Senate:

"While he (Mr. Sherman) was anxious to see a mode adopted by which loyal men from the South might be admitted to Congress, he never would consent to the admission of any man who had taken part in the Rebellion, and he never would vote for the repeal of the test-oath."

By Mr. Jack Rogers, of New Jersey, in the House:—

"We have a man (at the other end of the avenue) who is the embodiment of civil liberty. We have a man who believes that the Government was made for the benefit of the white men and white women of the country, and not at all for the benefit of negroes or negro wenches."

—These declarations—antagonistic in spirit and purpose as they seem—do nevertheless conspire in scope and effect: that is to say, each of them, while urging restoration and fraternity, does yet contemplate an incomplete, partial, one-sided restoration, which, in our judgment, would be worse than none. Most anxiously desiring the earliest possible reconstruction of the Union, so that it be thorough and just, we yet say, better wait a year or two than have such a restoration as either Mr. Sherman or Mr. Rogers propounds. Let us consider them separately.

Mr. Sherman wants the Southern States represented in Congress—represented *now*—but insists that no person who has taken part in the late Rebellion shall be admitted to a seat. Now, notoriously, nearly all the white people of those States *have* taken part in that Rebellion, and so are excluded by the terms of the existing act and of Mr. Sherman's programme.

Now we object to that programme that its success will not conciliate, nor tranquillize, nor satisfy the South, and that it *ought not* to do so. It is all very well to insist that the South must be represented by "loyal men"—nobody disputes *that*. But to say that they must always *have been* loyal—that Georgia, and Mississippi, and South Carolina must send to Congress no man who *ever* willingly aided the Rebellion—is to mock her with a semblance, yet deny her the reality of representation—is to tantalize, and irritate, rather than tranquillize and conciliate the South. What earnest Unionist wants to see Alexander H. Stephens denied the seat in the Senate to which he has just been elected, and some insignificance, who represents only his own audacious aspirations, admitted in his stead? Depend on it, "the South" is not to be satisfied, nor even "restored," by any sham representation. Mr. Sherman means well; but his plaster is too small for the wound, and will rather inflame than heal it. We are confident we express the general feeling of the Southern whites when we say that they prefer to be kept out of Congress rather than admitted, if, when admitted, they are allowed to send to Congress only representatives who can swear that they never voluntarily aided the Rebellion.

—And now let us look a moment at the alternative proposition of Mr. Jack Rogers:—

There were in the fifteen slave States, in 1860, no less than 3,953,760 slaves, with 258,346 free colored persons, forming a total of 4,212,106 blacks in those States, whose total population was 12,315,372. In other words, more than *one-third* of the entire population of the South, including Maryland, Delaware, Missouri, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia, were of the colored race. And if to-day, that section has twelve millions of inhabitants—(a high estimate, considering the waste of civil war, with the many thousands of white and black refugees from its hardships and terrors)—certainly not less than one-third of them are blacks, who constitute a decided majority of the entire population of South Carolina, Mississippi, and Louisiana, and who fall but little below a majority in several other States.

These four millions are Americans—natives of our country—fellow-Christians—for the most part, agricultural laborers or rough mechanics—inured to toil from infancy—and experienced in that department of our national industry (cotton-growing) which promises the amplest immediate returns. They are docile, imitative, and plastic to all good influences, eager for education, and living in close association with the landholders and planters—a class conservative by position and instinct, whose influence over them, since they have been placed in just and beneficent relations to each other, must always be controlling. These blacks have been tried and tempted in our late struggle, and have nobly endured the ordeal.

They never concealed their desire and expectation of freedom as its natural result; no one could doubt that their sympathies, as a race, were on the side of the Union; many of them enlisted and fought bravely in its defense; yet all the predictions that they would take advantage of their masters' absence in the field to rise in insurrection and cut the throats of their defenseless wives and children, were utterly, signally falsified. And the kindred but later prognostications that they would refuse to work—that they would keep no faith with their employers—would choose to wander as vagrant thieves and beggars until they perished from off the face of the earth—have been quite as emphatically dissipated. We doubt that there were ever more blacks faithfully at work in the South, or working more efficiently, than to-day.

We appeal, then, to the Statesmen of the South—and she still has statesmen—to take ground boldly for a comprehensive and complete reconciliation—one that shall include every class in every section—that shall leave no discontents, no heart-burnings, no chances of future insurrections and civil war. ALL RIGHTS FOR ALL—is our platform; which does not imply that every man shall be a voter, but that color shall not be a perpetual disqualification—that every rational youth or man may confidently aspire and hope to become a member of the body politic by faithfully endeavoring to qualify himself therefor. "No taxation without representation" is a sacred principle, justly urged in favor of the early admission to Congress of representatives from the States lately in revolt; we heartily accept it, insisting only that it shall operate in favor of that portion of the Southern people which was not, as well as that which was, willingly involved in the Rebellion. Agree that every tax-payer shall be a voter, and that there shall be no impediment of law or policy to the blacks becoming tax-payers, and we stand ready to insist on the repeal of the test-oath and the present admission of representatives from every State in the Union. And we feel very confident that a majority in Congress feel as we do.

Let it be distinctly understood that if the whites of the South are not represented in Congress, it is because they deny all right of representation or power of self-protection to the blacks. Show us a single State which admits her blacks to vote on a like intellectual, educational, moral, and pecuniary basis with her whites, and we will urge the instant admission of the chosen representatives of that State, though they be all ex-Rebel generals of the most obnoxious type. And so long as the late Rebels shall demand that they alone be represented in Congress, while their steadfastly loyal neighbors shall, because of their color, be denied all political franchises, and even the most essential civil rights, they will not be commiserated by the just and generous throughout Christendom. Nor should they be.

It is at the option of Southern statesmen to ally themselves with our Jack Rogerses, and (perhaps) win their way into Congress thereby. They may make theirs a "White man's government," and be ruled, after a little, by the thieves, blacklegs, blackguards, and idlers who will soon flock in to fill and swell their cities, instead of the docile and thrifty laborers on their own plantations, educated under their eye, and identified in sympathy and interest with themselves. If they have decided, or shall decide, to fight for representation under the Jack Rogers standard, we shall certainly regret it; but our loss by their mistake will be far less than their own.

A Voice from the Grave.

From the Times.

Mr. William Lloyd Garrison, on the publication of President Lincoln's death-knell to Slavery, wound up his *Liberator*, and, in the words of the first martyr, exclaimed, "Now lettest thou thy servant depart in peace," etc. The more ambitious of his compeers, such as Wendell Phillips & Co., insisted upon carrying the war not only into Africa, but away beyond even to the uttermost limits of the unknown sea. Yet, after this formal and mortal abdication, Mr. Garrison returns to the earth, and on Tuesday night entertained a large audience in Brooklyn with a vituperative harangue against President Johnson, in which he displayed all his wonderful powers of objuration, and all the artful use of circumstances for which he was, in his former life, notable.

It will surprise no one that he suggested that Messrs. Stevens, Sumner & Co. were in great danger of assassination; that Andrew Johnson was the grand traitor of the age; that Henry Ward Beecher was a poor weak sister, whose virtue was not proof against official blandishments; and any quantity of such bunkum nonsense. Having voluntarily buried himself more than a year ago, why cannot Mr. Garrison rest quietly in his tomb, covered with the radiant glory of his life-work? Why undignify and belittle the character of martyr by creeping from his sepulchre to wrangle with his executors? It is a breach of faith thus in complete steel to revisit the glimpses of the moon and make night hideous.

The Fishery Question—Breakers Ahead.

From the Times.

In its report on the Reciprocity Treaty, issued last year, the New York Chamber of Commerce declared the question of the fisheries, embraced within the treaty, "one of great importance," with the further remark that it "has always been considered such by our most distinguished public men." This is undoubtedly the case, as every one must admit who is familiar with former negotiations with Great Britain upon the subject, and with the delicate and dangerous issues to which the question gave rise during the period preceding the enactment of reciprocity.

The Convention of 1818, negotiated by Messrs. Gallatin and Rush, can hardly be pronounced very creditable to American diplomacy. John Adams, writing in 1814 to President Monroe, observed that he would continue the war with England "forever, rather than surrender" "one iota of our fisheries, as established by the third article of the treaty of 1783." But Messrs. Gallatin and Rush, while obtaining recognition of our right to fish on the coasts of Newfoundland, and the privilege of certain entrances elsewhere, for shelter and repairs, renounced, for this country, the right to take or cure fish within three miles of "the coasts, bays, harbors, and creeks of the Provinces," excepting, however, Newfoundland, Labrador, and the Magdalen Isles. The concession was a very serious one, and has been the source of grave and frequent difficulty.

Until 1841 the interpretation placed upon the arrangement was sufficiently liberal to prevent trouble. Both England and our fishermen held that the "bays" from which the latter were excluded, simply meant what Mr. Derby describes as "the small bays to which the fishermen resorted for shelter and repairs." In 1841, however, the authorities of Nova Scotia rendered the term in another sense, maintaining that the line beyond which our fishermen should not be permitted to pursue their calling is a line to be drawn from one headland to another. This construction received the sanction of the law officers of England, and was thenceforward upheld by the mother country and the Provinces jointly, so excluding our fishermen from the Bay of Chaleurs, in which for twenty-three years they had toiled unmolested, from the Strait of Canso, through which they had passed in "huge fleets" season after season, and generally from the rich fishing grounds of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Canada.

Such a proceeding could not but be hazardous to the peace of both countries. Our fishermen, driven from grounds to which, as we maintain, they were by right and long usage entitled, were little disposed to acquiesce in a construction of the agreement by which they were serious sufferers. Openly or clandestinely, they were not seldom violators of the regulation which England and her Provinces declared themselves resolved to enforce at all hazards. When caught, their vessels and cargoes were confiscated by the Provincials. An unpleasant feeling grew up on both sides. England sent out ships-of-war to protect the Provinces in their claim; and the Provinces in their turn equipped miniature navies to watch and punish American transgressors. Our Government, again, unwilling to leave its citizens at the mercy of foreign authority, stationed war vessels to assure American fishermen of protection within the law. But as no attempt was made to gainsay the construction insisted upon by the Provinces as to the dividing line, our fishermen derived little practical benefit from the presence of their country's flag in those waters.

Thus matters went on, our fishermen year after year waxing more impatient under a restriction from which they were heavy losers; the Provincials and their imperial protectors, on the other hand, becoming more and more vigilant in their watch, and more and more firm in the enforcement of confiscation, when American vessels were found in the prohibited waters. At that period an accident might at any moment have precipitated us into war. The Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack were there, flying in provoking proximity, each with guns loaded and matches lighted, to assert the rights and honor of the countries they respectively represented. A little extra hot-headedness on either side—a little extra determination on the part of an American fisherman, or a little extra zeal on the part of a Provincial functionary—would have rendered hostilities inevitable.

From this position, irritating and perilous, we were relieved by the Reciprocity Treaty. Our fishermen were allowed, of right, to enter the finest fisheries of the hemisphere, and most energetically have they profited by the opportunity. An important interest has been fostered. A large and lucrative industry has been cultivated.

But the treaty in virtue of which these privileges have been enjoyed draws to a close. On the 17th of March reciprocity will come to an end; and with its termination will come a revival of Provincial exclusiveness in the matter of the fisheries, and the enforced denial to our fishermen of liberty to labor in the localities most certain to yield profit. In the language of the report of the Chamber of Commerce, they will be "driven out of the Bay of Chaleurs and other teeming inlets, which are within the formerly prescribed limit of three miles." All the old misunderstandings will recur. There will be aggressions and reprisals. Our citizens, accustomed for the last ten years to fish in the most productive waters, will submit but sullenly, if at all, to the exercise of Provincial authority adversely to their interests, and even to their rights, as they understand them. "This is a point to be considered," our Chamber of Commerce has said, "as bearing directly on the subject" of the expiration of reciprocity.

That the provinces are preparing promptly and energetically to visit upon our fishermen the penalties of commercial non-intercourse may be inferred from the action already announced by the Government of Canada. A telegraphic despatch published on Tuesday informs us of the issue of a proclamation setting forth that after the 17th proximo "no vessels owned and manned in the United States of America can pursue the inshore fisheries" within the territory of Canada, "without rendering themselves liable to the confiscation of their vessels, and such other penalties as are imposed" by Canadian law. We must therefore make up our minds to meet the issue, and provide for its attendant difficulties, without delay.

We are justified in assuming that these difficulties are not remote, and former experience points to the supposition that in their nature they will be complicated and important. In his report to the Treasury Department, Mr. Derby, in view of this contingency, suggests that "the Government should despatch a squadron to the fishing grounds, to see that our vessels are not molested, and that our fisheries are not destroyed. If they do not," he adds, "we may well expect the fishermen who have been South under Farragut to follow the advice of General Dix, if any one attempts to haul down the American flag." We have no fear that our Government will be found unprepared for the occasion, or in any particular unequal to its responsibilities; but we should nevertheless be glad to see the danger averted, and the difficulties which produce it overcome.

There is yet time for Congress to revise the decision of the Committee of Ways and Means, and to consider on its own account the propositions submitted by the Provincial delegates for the renewal of commercial intercourse on an equitable and comprehensive basis. Were the negotiations so abruptly broken off a month ago resumed, we suppose that the complications incident to the present aspect of the fishery question might be meanwhile prevented. Is not the attainment of such an object worth an effort?

Secretary Seward's Trip to the West Indies Explained.

From the Herald.

The mystery which has for a long time surrounded the journey of Secretary Seward to the tropics has at length been removed. One of our Washington correspondents, in a letter published elsewhere, furnishes some very interesting facts, which explain the object of that journey more fully than anything which has yet been given to the public. We were at first informed that the veteran Secretary had become wearied writing volumes of essays to foreign diplomats, and had taken this journey by way of relaxation, to invigorate both mind and body, and get himself in the proper trim to prepare several more volumes of his essays. This idea was circulated until it became a little threadbare, when another version was put in circulation, and we were informed that he had left his post to get rid of being bored by members of Congress on the Mexican question, or to gain time to carry out his schemes with regard to Napoleon. He finally returned, and the recognition of the Republic of Dominica was at once proclaimed, and everybody supposed that they had discovered the secret of his mission. The establishing of friendly relations with that republic, and thus making that Government our ally, was an important step, and one that will be of inestimable advantage to us in case of a war with any of the European Powers which have colonies in the West India islands.

While this may have been in part the object of Secretary Seward's journey, it seems by our Washington advices that it was only a portion, and by far the most insignificant portion of his mission. It came in, no doubt, incidentally, but it appears that the real object was to secure a naval station among those islands where our vessels of war can rendezvous, obtain their supplies, and prepare for any emergency in the event of complications with foreign Powers. The temper of the present Congress is such that there is no probability of their making any appropriations to repair or construct fortifications along our Southern coast. Should the enforcement of the time-honored Monroe doctrine—which the people all demand shall be adhered to, and the Administration as well as Congress is instructed to maintain—lead us to a war with the monarchical Governments which are interfering with affairs on this continent, the whole sea-coast of the Southern States would be open to them to operate upon.

Those Governments having convenient harbors in the West Indies to obtain their supplies, would have a decided advantage over us in a naval conflict. They would make their base of operations near our shores, while we would be forced to the necessity of operating from a Northern port. To provide against this emergency, Secretary Seward pays a visit to the Island of St. Thomas, and enters into a negotiation with the Danish authorities for that harbor, which is said to be the finest in the West Indies, and well suited for this purpose. We are informed that his mission was successful and that its objects were accomplished. Taking this to be the correct version, the public cannot fail to commend the skill of the Secretary of State in thus throwing an anchor to the windward, to be ready for any storm that may arise. However much the people may condemn the neglect of Congress to provide for the protection of our Southern harbors, they cannot fail to regard this move of the Administration as a wise one under the circumstances.

We would have greatly preferred that the United States should take possession of the Island of Cuba, which by nature belongs to us, but St. Thomas will answer for the present. The Spanish Government can now quiet its fears, and rest in peace, as long as it behaves itself; for having secured the harbor at St. Thomas, we have no use for Cuba. But that Government must bear in mind that it must keep itself on its good behavior, as far as the affairs of this continent are concerned, or we may find it to our interest to secure additional naval stations in that quarter, and to take them without formal negotiations, as in this case. The harbor of St. Thomas having been secured, we trust that Congress will make a liberal appropriation to place it in a condition to carry out the object for which it was secured. Our only regrets are that it was not in our possession during the late civil war. It would have been of inestimable advantage to us during that period, as a rendezvous for our blockading and cruising squadrons.

The Political Crisis.

From the World.

The sharp conflict which has arisen between President Johnson and the Republican majority in Congress, is a conflict in which Democrats feel a keen interest; but it is not the interest of participants, but of spectators. We not only do not wish, but earnestly deprecate, any alliance or coalition between the President and the Democratic party. It would misbeseem the dignity of a President elected by one party to go over to the other. If he is constrained to differ from the party that elected him, it is consistent with decorum for him to rise above partisanship, and throw himself on the good sense of the country; and in such a case, honest men should support him without regard to party considerations.

The position of the Democratic party, in this crisis, is that of an army of observation. We have a greater interest in the complete restoration of the Union than we can have in any other result whatsoever. We are ready to do or to forbear anything of which the doing or the forbearance tends to expedite the restoration of the seceded States to their old relations to the Federal Government. We do not think that a total separation between the President and the party that elected him would facilitate this result. His close identification with the Democratic party would probably consolidate the disintegrating Republicans, and as the radicals form a large majority of that organization, it would block restoration for a long period. We are glad of the split which has been precipitated by the President, and trust that he and the two Republican factions may be left to fight it out among themselves.

We feel no uneasiness, but great encouragement, at the attempts making in Washington to heal the breach by some sort of a compromise, if that is the proper name for an accommodation in which the concessions must all be made by one side. Nothing could give us sincerer joy than to see even the radicals surrendering to the President; for the moment his policy prevails, eleven States, sure to vote with the Democratic party, resume all their political functions. But the support of his policy by the radicals is a political impossibility, and its early success depends upon how large a segment of the Republican party will cleave off by the shock of the present conflict. We therefore rejoice in the attempt of Secretary Seward, Senator Sherman, and others of that stamp, to understate and belittle the difference between the President and Congress, and to furnish excuses to Republicans for adhering to Mr. Johnson. We sincerely wish these attempts all the success possible, and more than they are likely to attain. Meanwhile, the Democratic party stand on guard, keeping their organization compact, and giving a disinterested support to the policy of the President.

We congratulate the buoyant Republicans of the rose-water school on their suddenly discovered prospect of a compromise. Mr. Johnson's veto and speech afford encouraging ground for their sanguine hopes! The only wonder is, what is to be the *basis* of a compromise which is to give such golden satisfaction. The President holds that any other Freedmen's Bureau than the transient one which now exists, is needless and dangerous. Three-fourths of the Republicans of the House, and nearly two-thirds of those of the Senate, are strongly of the adverse opinion. The President holds that the Senators and Representatives from the reconstructed States are entitled to immediate admission; the Republicans of both Houses scoff and repudiate the idea. He is opposed to any further amendments of the Constitution; they deem certain amendments vital. They are for forcing negro suffrage on the South; he is strenuously opposed to it. What compromise is possible between these irreconcilable opinions? The President shows no symptoms of yielding; and if they yield to him, what excuse or apology can they offer for all they have been doing since the beginning of the session?

In good truth the radicals cannot succumb in this crisis without the most abject political humiliation. Besides, they would sell themselves for nothing. *They* can never to expect to find grace with the President. Like the fallen angels in "Paradise Lost," they have nothing to hope from repentance. Mr. Johnson is certain to bestow no offices on *them*. Having nothing to gain from submission, they will oppose the policy of the President to the end of the chapter. The Democrats desiring no offices from Mr. Johnson, and the radicals being certain to obtain none, there is opened before the so-called conservative Republicans the most encouraging prospect ever offered to a political minority. They are in a fair way to monopolize all the patronage in the gift of the President. Fewer in number than the Democrats, fewer than the radicals, the chance of each aspirant for a good office is five fold as great as in a united and homogeneous party after success in a Presidential election. We accordingly expect to see this wing of the Republicans rapidly reinforced; and if they assume to read the radicals out of the party, they will thereby promote the split which is demanded by the interests of the Union.

The consequence will be that the President's policy will prevail; the Union will be restored; the Democratic party, by the accession of the Southern vote, will outnumber both of the Republican factions together; and, by keeping aloof from all entangling alliances, it will be free to adopt any course of action thereafter, which the interests of the whole country may seem to require.

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AROMA SAVING AND CONDENSING

COFFEE BROWNER,

FOR HOTELS, GROCERS, HOSPITALS,

Military Barracks, and all other establishments using quantities of Coffee

By this Machine the Coffee is **SWEATED** brown, instead of being **BURNED** brown, thereby saving from 40 to 50 per cent. more **AROMA** than when done in the usual way.

A PATENT TESTER is attached, which enables the operator to see when the Coffee is done Brown.

CAN BE CHANGED IN A MOMENT INTO A FRANKLIN OR AIR-TIGHT STOVE FOR HEATING PURPOSES.

They work like a charm, **ALWAYS** giving entire **SATISFACTION.**

For particulars call or send for a circular, which contains testimonials from many of the

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First-class Hotels,
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Now having them in use. Also,

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FAMILY COFFEE BROWNER,

On the same principle, being in the form of a **STOVE COVER.** Will suit any **STOVE** or **RANGE.**

The Coffee is browned **PERFECTLY UNIFORM** in a **FEW MINUTES' TIME.**

ONE POUND BROWNED in this Machine has about the **SAME STRENGTH** as two roasted in the usual way, **BESIDES** giving the Coffee in **ALL ITS PURITY** and **FRAGRANCE.**

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HYDE & TINGLEY,

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One door below Seventh street.
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The most liberal discount allowed.
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GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN,
FRESH PEACHES,
FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS Etc
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES
9 22 4p COR. ELEVENTH AND VINE STS.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
CARSON
GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK....$500,000

NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000.

Par Value and Subscription Price, $10.

WORKING CAPITAL, $50,000.

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DIRECTORS,
COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS,
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EDWIN MIDDLETON,
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The Land of this Company consists of about 120 Acres, in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, about 5½ miles from the town of Charlotte.

On this property fifteen shafts or pits have been opened and sunk to various depths, from 10 to 85 feet, demonstrating the existence of three parallel veins of ore of about 2 feet in width and about 15 feet apart, converging to a common centre at the depth of about 150 feet, forming one immense mass or vein of ore, extending in length through the property more than half a mile. There are also on this property other veins of ore unexplored. All these ores are known as the Brown Ores, and are very rich, yielding an average of about $200 per ton in gold, the above results having been demonstrated by the rude working of the mines for several years past, the risk of investment in undeveloped property is not incurred, and by the application of modern mining and reducing machinery the Company anticipate an immediate and large return for their money.

Having an ore that readily yields $200 per ton, some estimate can be made of the value of this property. With the present imperfect system of mining, ten tons of this ore can be taken out and reduced daily from every shaft opened, at an expense not exceeding $25 per ton, leaving a net daily profit of $1750 for each shaft worked by the Company.

The large working capital reserved will enable the Company at once to procure and erect the best modern machinery for manipulating the ores, by means of which the yield will be largely increased.

These mines, whilst they produce ores richer than those of Colorado or Nevada, have many advantages over them, particularly in an abundance of fuel and cheap labor, and the facility with which they can be worked during the entire year; whilst those of Colorado and Nevada can only be worked during the warm weather.

A test assay of an average specimen of the ore from the Carson Mines was made as late as the 27th of January of the present year, as will appear from the following certificate of Professors Booth and Garrett, the Assayers of the Philadelphia Mint:—

PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1866.

Dear Sirs—We have carefully assayed the sample of ore from "Carson Mine," North Carolina, and find it to yield ten ounces nine pennyweights of pure gold to the ton of ore. The coin value is therefore $216 02 per ton of ore. Yours, respectfully,

BOOTH & GARRETT.

DR. M. B. TAYLOR, No. 404 Walnut street, Philad.

Subscriptions to the Capital Stock will be received at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, where samples of the ore may be seen, and full information given. 2 8

LIQUORS.

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Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Foreign

BRANDIES, WINES,

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FINE OLD WHISKIES,

No. 620 MARKET STREET,

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BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, Etc.

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TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.

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TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.

GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them. 1 22

STOVES RANGES, &c.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT

DEEP SAND-JOINT

HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.

FOR SALE BY
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5 4 5 No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

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REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
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No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
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The most liberal discount allowed.
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ITALIAN MACCARONI,
VERMICELLI,
PARMASAN CHEESE,
FRESH IMPORTED.
For sale by
JAMES R. WEBB,
2 15 1m WALNUT AND EIGHTH STREETS.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

BANKERS,

AND

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

U. S. 6s OF 1881,
5-20s, OLD AND NEW,
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made; Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES.

PHILADELPHIA, February, 1866. 2 7 3m

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A SPECIALTY.

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DAVIES BROTHERS,

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BUY AND SELL

UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated.
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HARPER, DURNEY & CO.,

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No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission
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Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed as per agreement. 12 1 3m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BAN

HAS REMOVED

During the erection of the new Bank building,

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7'30s,

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SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

OPENING.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

WILL OPEN,

THURSDAY, MARCH 1,

A NEW LINE OF 2 26 1m

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 CHESNUT Street.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

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PHILADELPHIA

Portemonnaies, Pocket Books Purses, Travelling Bags, Satchels, Dressing Cases Ladies' Companions, Writing Desks, Portfolios Work Boxes, Jewel Boxes, Photograph Albums, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses Spectacles, Card Cases China and Gilt Ornaments, Pocket Cutlery, Razors, Combs, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, Fans, Hair Nets, Hair Ornaments, Steel Jewelry, Jet Goods, Corpellan Goods, Bracelets, Neck ties, Belt Clasps, Studs, Sleeve Buttons Scarf Pins, Scarf Rings, Silk Watch Guards, Leather Guards, Steel and Plated Chains Watch Keys, Shawl Pins Violin Strings Beads of all kinds, Dolls Rubber Balls, Lozenges, Dice Chessmen Chess Boards, Backgammon Boards, Playing Cards, Pocket Flasks, Drinking Cups, Tobacco Pipes, Tobacco Boxes, Tobacco Pouches Match Boxes, Pipe Stems, Cigar Tubes, Cigar Cases 2 15 1y

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetherstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN R. HAMMITT
Kensington Screw Dock
3 11 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

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REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
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GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of

ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,

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Work sent to any part of the United States.

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DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 510 PINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients as he has no secrets in his practice. 9 1

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STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AS ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[For Additional City Intelligence see Eighth Page.]

THE FENIANS IN COUNCIL.—Last evening there were two important meetings of the Brotherhood of Fenians in this city. One was held in the large hall of the Assembly Buildings, the object of which was to ratify and indorse the action of the Pittsburg Convention. James Gibbons, Esq., was called to the chair, and John Brennan was chosen Secretary.

Mr. Gibbons, upon taking the chair, suggested that the audience had not come to listen to speeches, but to learn the duty of the hour. At one time it was a reproach to belong to the Fenian organization, but now everything had changed. Every man and woman was bound to do their duty in their peculiar sphere. If they could not go themselves into the contest, they could furnish the materials by which Ireland could be made free.

At the conclusion of his remarks he introduced to the audience Mr. A. L. Morrison, of Missouri, who spoke in substance as follows:—He said he had addressed a meeting some time since in the Assembly Buildings, since which time he had travelled through a great number of towns in the United States, but none compared in beauty to Philadelphia. If the Fenians are not in the field at the present time, the responsibility did not rest on him. He was in favor of striking England a blow a long time ago, and now he believed every Irishman ought to have the same thought.

He had been told of Ireland's wrongs when a mere boy, and ever since his mind has been on revenging her wrongs. The day is rapidly approaching when the tramp of the young chivalry will be heard marching after the red-coats. This attempt at Ireland's liberation will be no failure. The speaker knew that plans were consummated, which, when carried out, would not prove a failure. Some days ago a convention was held in Pittsburg.

He did not wish to enter into a controversy over the unhappy state of affairs existing in the Brotherhood. He was a mechanic, and did not wish to live off an organization. He came from his home in the far West, promising to be back in ten or twelve days; on reaching Pittsburg he was prevailed upon to address a meeting in the evening, being told that he could go to Philadelphia, and from there to the East, and then reach Missouri, and in taking that road he could do much good in the Fenian cause.

He had attended every Fenian Convention except one, but never heard of a plan being submitted which would tend to liberate Ireland until he arrived in Pittsburg. Here he met the man with one arm (General Sweeney), who presented to Congress his plans for the carrying out of the cause in which all Fenians are interested. These plans are feasible and practicable, and it is impossible for them to fail. He would like to inform the meeting something about the plans, but for reasons he would not. All present may not be Irishmen, neither may they be Americans, but possibly there might be an Englishman in the assemblance. He would rather tell the ladies present about the plans than speak openly before the meeting. General Sweeney, of course, did not communicate to him the important parts of the plans.

They say the American Government is going to send Maximilian out of Mexico; may be the Fenians intend to attack England in that way. Then again, may be they are going to Canada. He was opposed to foreign despotism, and also to allowing an Englishman to remain on this continent. He would like to see every speck of land from the Hudson to Cape Horn with flags of republics flying. He did not want to see Canada under English rule, but rather that *Uncle Sam* should have charge of it. When in Washington he addressed a large meeting. There he conversed with a member of Congress, who said he was in favor of sending out privateers to prey on the English commerce, as England did during the Revolution.

He heard that from one end of Canada to the other, on the frontier, there were seven thousand five hundred red-coats. He had also heard that a regiment of British troops in England were composed principally of Fenians, and that the regiment was sent to Canada. He was in favor of all such regiments being sent to a place which he thought Uncle Sam wanted for a kind of cabbage garden in the United States. The English Government have laid their hands on men like Emmett, who love their country and despise her oppressors. Have not the Irishmen something to stimulate them to action? These men's wives and little ones are calling upon the friends of Ireland to secure men as hostages for those incarcerated.

General Sweeney does not want an immense amount of money to carry out his plans. A million of dollars is required to procure a navy. The other faction desire a greater amount. We can seize England's shipping and send out a few ships manned by Irish and American sailors, to prey upon her commerce.

The speaker here referred to the deeds of American soldiers, and wound up by saying that a federal officer had volunteered his services to man the first vessel to be sent out. He also stated that, in Pittsburg, the sum of $69 000 had been raised. He made an urgent appeal upon the audience for funds to carry on the work.

The remarks of Mr. Morrison were very witty, and were received with great applause.

He was followed by Mr. Edward L. Carey, of New York, who made a short address.

Several gentlemen in the audience subscribed sums of money, after which the meeting adjourned.

A meeting of the Mahony wing was held at the hall, Twelfth and Chesnut streets, Andrew Wynne, District Centre, in the chair.

The Philadelphia, Donovan, Rossa, Brian Boru, Red Hand, No. 2, Irish Wolfe Tone, and Sunburst were represented. A series of resolutions were adopted recommending all the members of the circles represented to use their utmost, immediate and active influence in the sale of the bonds of the Irish Republic, believing that every sale will hasten the completion of the work so near at hand, and that it is only requisite for the friends of Irish nationality to bestir themselves to accomplish the grand consummation of their labors.

Also, that all true Irishmen and the friends of Irish nationality renew and redouble their exertions in securing the sale of the bonds, the agency being at No. 26 South Third street, under the direct control of the Head Centre, Colonel John B. O'Mahony, and supervision of the District Centre and officers of the Fenian Circles of this city, with the assurance that all efforts in this direction will tend to establish, at no distant day, the blessings of liberty on Irish soil.

Encouraging reports were received from military commanders, and the officers of the various Circles reported that the flames of the old enthusiasm were rekindling and burning brightly under the effects of the flattering tidings from Ireland and the active movements promised at headquarters.

POLICE ITEMS.—Deborah McAndrew, residing in South Water street, had a hearing at the Central Station yesterday, on the charge of receiving stolen goods. Mr. Robert Comly, of the auction firm of J. Perry & Co., No. 136 S. Front street, testified that a barrel of molasses and one of vinegar had been stolen from the pavement in front of their place of business, and Officer Lamon testified that he had found in the cellar of the defendant's house a barrel of molasses and one of vinegar, which had been identified as the property of the firm. He further testified that Mrs. McAndrew told him she had bought the molasses from a man now in prison, and that the vinegar she had had in her possession about five months. She was held in $800 bail for her appearance at the next term of the Court.

A further hearing was had yesterday before Alderman Beitler, in the case of Sallie De Lorne, charged with thefts from several houses in which she had been employed as a domestic. It was testified to that articles which had been recovered by the police had been identified by two of the gentlemen by whom she had been employed, but they had not come forward to testify. The accused, who is quite a matronly looking person, was committed for her appearance at the next term of the Court.

A man of genteel appearance has been committed by Alderman Beitler on suspicion of pocket picking. A pocket-book was abstracted in a crowd on Eighth street, near Filbert, and was discovered at the feet of the accused.

Alderman White held Henry Paul to answer the charge of perjury, the allegation being that he swore falsely before Alderman Williams in reference to the amount of a bill.

ACCIDENTS.—Daniel Toole, of Girardville, Pa., while blasting rock in a tunnel, yesterday, was severely injured by the premature explosion of a blast.

James Carney, residing in Lafayette street, above Ninth, fell from a scaffold, yesterday, at Seventh and Reed streets, and sustained severe injuries. One of his wrists was broken, and there was a compound fracture of the leg.

Jesse McCarty, residing at No. 1713 Carlton street, fell off a fence, yesterday, and fractured a leg. All of the above were received into the Pennsylvania Hospital.

WHARVES LEASED.—The leases of the following wharves were sold yesterday:—Catharine street wharf, Delaware, $525 a year; Pine street wharf, Delaware, $600 a year; and Bishop street wharf, Eighteenth Ward, $65 a year.

INCENDIARISM.—A frame shop on Rittenhouse street, Twenty-second Ward, occupied by David Harmer, was set on fire last evening. The flames were discovered and extinguished before any serious damage had occurred.

SLIGHT FIRE.—The alarm of fire at one o'clock this morning was occasioned by the burning of a shed in the rear of McClellan street, between Second and Third, First Ward.

THE RAILROADS ON BROAD STREET.—The Committee on Law, of Councils, met in Select Council Chamber last evening, for the purpose of hearing citizens for and against the act authorizing the improvements on Broad street, and the removal of the railroads from the same.

Mr. George L. Buzby, on the part of the Corn Exchange Association, protested against the passage of the act. He said in New York the merchant, after making a fortune, used his means to develop trade and keep up the reputation of the city for commercial greatness; while in Philadelphia, as soon as a merchant made money enough to retire from business and keep a fast horse, he lost all interest in her commercial prosperity.

He commended that the railroad on Broad street was an important one, and should not be removed to accommodate those who desire to have a magnificent drive. By this act, the owners of the property on Broad street are to pay for its embellishment, whether able or not. He considered Broad and Market streets the natural avenues for trade, and if it is driven out, it will be crowded into smaller streets. The trade of the city should be fostered and allowed to grow, and not cramped by encroachments upon business streets, for the purpose of beautifying them. He contended that the idea of the projectors of this measure was to commit the city, through Councils, and then insist that as the improvement is for the general good, the city should appropriate the money for it.

To show the importance of the roads on Broad street, Mr. Buzby stated that during the past three months the following number of cars had passed over the Broad Street Railroad:—

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, 1500 cars, each carrying nine tons, making a total of 13 500 tons. Reading Railroad, 2252 eight-wheeled cars, carrying 18 000 tons of merchandise, and 12,667 cars, carrying 66,365 tons of coal. Pennsylvania Railroad, 3139 eight-wheeled cars, carrying 25,600 tons of merchandise; besides some 25,000 tons carried in cars belonging to the West Chester, Germantown and Norristown Railroads, making an aggregate for three months of 146,000 tons, or 600,000 for a year, conveyed in 80,000 cars.

The cost of getting this freight to the stores by means of this road was about 25 cents per ton, but if the road should be removed, the cost would be 50 cents, creating a tax of about $300,000 a year upon the merchants. He contended that the merchants could not stand this tax. It would also cut off much of the trade now passing over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, because the transportation or freight from Broad and Washington streets to the stores in the centre of the city would be increased double.

Mr. Freeman said he would like to hear if there was any objection to the improvement of Broad street, north of Callowhill street.

W. B. Thomas said Mr. Irvin's mill, on Broad street, would be ruined by removing the road. While his own mill, which is on Willow street, would be improved. He said that the millers in Philadelphia would be compelled to go to New York to purchase wheat, if these efforts to restrict trade in Philadelphia were continued. He thought the business of the city should be introduced into the heart of the city. Drive business out of Broad street, where will it go to? There is now a difficulty in travelling on Market street, but drive all the trade now on Broad street there, and this difficulty would be greatly increased. Wide streets must be used, because you cannot turn your cars in narrow streets.

The idea seems to be to drive the trade on the west side of the Schuylkill, to accommodate those who have nothing else to do but ride in their carriages. If the trade is driven to the west side of the Schuylkill, the poor man will have to pay more for his coal and flour. He said, notwithstanding the railroad is now used on Broad street, a large number of handsome improvements have been made, and so they will continue to crowd upon the portions devoted to trade. He contended that the citizens had a vested right in these railroads, and Councils or the Legislature had no right to remove them. He did not care how many roads were built to bring the trade of the West to Philadelphia, because the greater facilities afforded would reduce the price of everything to consumers.

Mr. McMurtrie said that the bill now before the Committee, if it passed, would entirely cut off three miles of the railroad authorized by the Legislature in N. Broad street. Those who have spent their money upon this road ask of Councils to refund the amount expended if this bill should pass.

Mr. Howard appeared on behalf of those who have petitioned for the passage of the bill. He contended that Broad street should be freed from railroads, and an opportunity afforded persons to improve it, by the erection of costly buildings, etc. The improvements north and south of the tracks is an evidence of what Broad street would become if the bill now before the Committee should become a law. He said that a large majority of the owners of property on the street are in favor of the removal of the rails.

Mr. Buzby replied to Mr. Howard, and said that massive facts had been presented in support of the continuance of the track on Broad street and he had not heard anything from the gentleman who preceded him to controvert them.

A motion having been made to adjourn, it was objected to by several gentlemen. Colonel Page said that he desired to be further enlightened on the subject, which was one of too much importance to be acted upon hastily. He had signed the original bill, and would adhere to the principle set forth in it unless he should hear some very powerful reasons for a change. One of the strongest he had heard was that the removal of the track on Broad street would interfere with the interests of trade. If that be so, it is a very important matter. If the continuance of the railroad on Broad street will benefit the people by the cheaper transportation of flour and coal, it is worthy of serious consideration.

Mr. Howard made further remarks, and referred to contemplated improvements of an extensive character, which will be made on Broad street if the tracks be removed.

A gentleman who owns property on Broad street said that the removal of the tracks will reduce its value about one-half.

Mr. Shippen made a few remarks on the subject of taxation. He said that the removal of the tracks would lead to the improvement of the street, both north and south, and he was of the opinion that every thousand feet would yield $500 000 to the revenue of the city.

The Committee adjourned at five minutes after 11 o'clock.

POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE.—The winter examinations upon the courses of the season began yesterday, and are expected to close on Saturday next. After he has finished his written examination, each student of the Polytechnic is also subjected to a separate oral examination. This is a busy week at the College.

SUDDEN DEATH.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday, upon the body of an elderly man named James Hays, who died suddenly at his residence, No. 516 North Front street.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS,

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

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(One door below Chesnut.)

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REVENUE STAMPS of every description constantly on hand, and in any amount.

Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

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On all orders of $25, two per cent. discount.

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All orders should be sent to

HARDING'S STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 Chesnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA. 2 16

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 8 o'clock any evening. 1 31 ly

CHOICE SEATS AND ADMISSIONS.—Tickets can be had at
PROGRAMME OFFICE,
No. 431 CHESNUT Street, opposite the Post Office, for the Chestnut, Arch, Walnut, and Academy of Music, up to 6 o'clock every evening. 1 1 m

PERELLI AMATEUR OPERA—CONCERT HALL.
FRIDAY EVENING March 2,
MARIA DI ROHAN,
by Mr. Perelli's pupils, with new scenery, dresses, etc.
Season tickets, admitting one gentleman and two ladies for the remainder of the season, $3; single tickets each, $1 50; to be had at Mr. Perelli's rooms, No 1218 Chesnut street, to-day from 2 to 4 P. M., and on Friday from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
No tickets disposed of at the door. 3 1 2t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
A BRILLIANT SUCCESS!
SECOND WEEK OF
THE ICE WITCH.
THIS EVENING,
will be repeated
THE GREAT HIT OF THE SEASON!
The magnificent scenic Drama, in four acts,
THE ICE WITCH; THE ICE WITCH;
THE ICE WITCH; THE ICE WITCH;
THE ICE WITCH; THE ICE WITCH;
THE ICE WITCH; THE ICE WITCH;
THE ICE WITCH; THE ICE WITCH;
OR,
THE SEA KING'S BRIDE.
THE SEA KING'S BRIDE.
THE SEA KING'S BRIDE.
THE SEA KING'S BRIDE.
THE SEA KING'S BRIDE.
THE SEA KING'S BRIDE.
It will be presented with its Beautiful Scenery, by Charles S. Getz. Elegant Appointments, Surprising Transformations, Charming Music, Wonderful Effects, Manilie Teresa Wood and Corps de Ballet, the full strength of the Star Company, and every other attraction that during the past week has helped it to its present UNEQUALLED POPULARITY.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 3,
NINETY-FIFTH GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
THE ICE WITCH.
Admission to Matinees, 50 cents to all parts of the House. Children, 25 cents.
Doors open at 1:15. Curtain rises at 2:15.
Admission to evening performance, 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1 00.
Doors open at 6 45. Curtain rises at 7:45

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS OF "SAM."
SECOND WEEK OF MR. LINGARD AS "SAM," "YOU KNOW, YOU KNOW,"
Aided by OLIVE LOGAN, C. T. PARSLOE, and the author, DE WALDEN.
MONDAY NIGHT, AND EVERY NIGHT
"SAM." "SAM." "SAM."
"SAM." "SAM." "SAM."
"SAM." "SAM." "SAM."
Sam.....Mr. CHANFRAU
Laura.....OLIVE LOGAN
Dick, Sam's Tiger.....C. T. PARSLOE
Bill Crockett.....DE WALDEN
General Rosyn.....Mr. F. F. Mackay
James Pinkley.....Owen Marlowe
Miss Euphemia Rosyn.....Mrs. Thayer
Emily Cropley.....Mrs. T. A. Creese
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF CHANFRAU.
TO NIGHT—CHANFRAU'S "SAM."

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins at 7½ o'clock
The last nights of the brilliant engagement of
MR. J. S. CLARKE
are drawing near.
THE MEMBER FROM PIKE.
THE MEMBER FROM PIKE,
CLARKE
in his great character of
THE CONGRESSMAN FROM THE BACKWOODS.
Mr. CLARKE as.....Dickey Sharp
in the new and successful Comedietta of
DICKEY'S WOOING.
To conclude with Buckstone's masterpiece, the thrilling Drama of
THE WRECK ASHORE.
FRIDAY—A BILL OF GREAT VARIETY,
for the benefit of
MR. J. S. CLARKE.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT STREET, ABOVE EIGHTH.
BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY.
EVERY EVENING,
AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
SPLENDID BALLETS, BRILLIANT COMEDIES,
Laughable Burlesques, Humorous Farces,
Delightful Ballads, Comic Pantomimes,
GENIUS—NOVELTY—MERIT.
Amusements of all nations combined. Star Dramatic Company. Grand Corps de Ballet. Ethiopian and Pantomime Corps.
Evening—Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 7:30.
FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF LADIES AND CHILDREN Matinees will be given every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. Doors open at 2 o'clock; commence at 2:30.
BRILLIANT ARRAY OF ARTISTIC TALENT.
SIGNORA JOVETTA, THE GREAT ITALIAN DANSEUSE.
Mr. J. W. Smith, and his grand Corps-de-Ballet, Mr. G. Johnson, Mr. R. Butler, Mr. S. Hemple, Mr. J. Pilgrim, the South American Brothers, Mr. W. H. Mathews, Mr. J. M. Mortimer, Mr. H. Kelly, Mr. J. Keegan, Master Barry, etc.

NEW PHILADELPHIA MUSEUM, NO. 833 MARKET Street.
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION.
WILD AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN.
WILD AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN.
THE MAMMOTH BABY, THREE YEARS OLD.
THE MAMMOTH BABY, THREE YEARS OLD.
WEIGHING ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO AND A-HALF POUNDS.
And one thousand other
LIVING CURIOSITIDS. 2 27 6t

COSTUMES! COSTUMES!
A splendid assortment of
COSTUMES AND PROPERTIES,
FOR MASQUERADES,
Are offered to the attention of the ball-going public at this gay and festive season, at the
COSTUMERY,
Of twenty-five years' establishment,
No. 917 RACE STREET, North Side.
Every effort will be made to please the taste of those who attend the Carnival Balls of the Season.
W. C. DESMOND,
2 20 1m No. 917 RACE Street.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.
Benjamin West's great Picture of
CHRIST REJECTED
still on exhibition 1 1

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3¾ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 1 16 3m

HATS AND CAPS.

TEMPLE
OF
FASHION.
Small Profits. Quick Sales.
HATS AND CAPS. NEWEST STYLES.
LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.
BOURNE,
12 3 tuths 3m* No. 40 N. SIXTH STREET.

MITCHELL & FLETCHER.
GROCERS
AND
TEA DEALERS,
No. 1204 CHESNUT ST.
Have just received
OLD GOVERNMENT JAVA COFFEE.
EXTRA ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA.
SUPER MARYLAND HAMS.
FINE DRIED BEEF AND TONGUES. 1 to 6m

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED,
802 Chestnut St., Phila.
Has just received a large and splendid assortment of
LADIES' GOLD WATCHES,
Some in plain cases, others beautifully enamelled and engraved, and others inlaid with diamonds.
Purchasers wishing a
HANDSOME LADIES' WATCH
Will do well to call at once and make a selection. Prices moderate. All watches warranted.
Also, a large assortment of
GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' WATCHES,
IN GOLD AND SILVER CASES. 2 24

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
MUSICAL BOXES.
A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.
FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 11 mth 6rp Below Fourth.

CHOICE HOLIDAY GOODS.
Large and handsome assortment of
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
DIAMONDS, JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE
CLOCKS, BRONZES, ETC.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
Successors to Thomas C. Garrett,
5 22 6rp No. 712 CHESNUT STREET.

RICH JEWELRY
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20 6 No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH STREET
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
3 30 6 Solid Silver-ware.

COAL.

COAL! COAL!!
BEST QUALITIES OF COAL
AT LOWEST MARKET RATES,
AT
ALTER'S
COAL YARD,
NINTH STREET,
BELOW GIRARD AVENUE.
BRANCH OFFICE CORNER OF SIXTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS. 2 1

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL
COAL,
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.
Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.
Orders left at No. 205 S. Fifth street, No. 32 S. Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to
A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 8 6

ROBERT P. BENDER,
COAL DEALER,
S. W. CORNER BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.
None but the best WEST LEHIGH, all sizes, from the Greenwood Colliery, on hand, and for sale for CASH ONLY. (2 16 6m
Also, ENGINE, HEATER, AND FURNACE COAL.

CARPETINGS, &c

CARPETINGS.
A LARGE STOCK OF
PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURE,
In store and constantly receiving,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
GEORGE W. HILL,
2 1 thstu3m No. 126 North THIRD Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, January 8, 1866.—Trains will leave Depot, corner of BROAD street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—
Express Train at 4:45 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia and Stemmer's Run.
Delaware Railroad Train at 8:15 A. M. (Sunday excepted), for Salisbury, Milford, and intermediate stations.
Way Mail Train at 9:15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, and all regular stations between Wilmington and Baltimore.
Express Train at 2:45 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-east, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11:15 P. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-east, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia and Stemmer's Run.
Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond will take the 9:15 A. M. Train.
For an additional accommodation for those holding through tickets for Baltimore, Washington and southern points, a Special Car will leave the Philadelphia Depot at 11:30 A. M., connecting at Gray's Ferry with the Morning Express Train from New York.
WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS
Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 8:15 and 11:15 A. M., and 3:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 3:30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington at 7:00, 8:15, and 9:30 A. M., and 2:00 and 5:00 P. M.
Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 8:15 A. M., 3:30 and 5:00 P. M.
THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.
Leave Wilmington at 12:00 M., and 4:30 and 9:05 P. M.
CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Chester at 8:01, 8:58, and 10:14 A. M., and 12:36, 3:43, 5:01, 5:44, and 10:30 P. M.
FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore 8:25 A. M., Way Mail; 1:40 P. M., Express; 6:55 P. M., Express; 9:25 P. M. Express.
An Accommodation Train for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations will leave Baltimore at 4:10 P. M.
TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.
Leave Chester at 9:52 A. M., 3:23 and 11:50 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 12:27, 5:13, and 10:33 A. M., and 4 P. M.
SUNDAY TRAINS.
Express Train at 4:00 A. M. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express 11:15 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace.
A special train will leave Philadelphia for Wilmington for intermediate stations at 9 P. M.
BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore at 9:25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.
A special train will leave Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6:30 P. M.
Freight train, with passenger car attached, will leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 4 P. M.
H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the New Depot, at THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets.
The cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway run to and from this Depot. They leave Front street every two minutes, commencing one hour previous to the time of departure of each Train, and allow about 30 minutes for a trip. Their cars are in waiting on the arrival of each Train, and connections are made with all roads crossing Market street.
On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market street at 6:45 P. M., to connect with Pittsburg and Erie Mail, and at 10:25 P. M. with Philadelphia Express.
Mann's Baggage Express is located at No. 31 S. Eleventh street. Parties desiring Baggage taken to the trains can have the same at reasonable rate upon application to him.

TRAINS LEAVE AND ARRIVE AT DEPOT, THUS:

LEAVE.		
Erie Express	at	7:30 A. M.
Mail Train	"	8:00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	"	10:00 "
Fast Line	"	12:00 M.
Parkesburg	"	1:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	"	2:30 "
Lancaster Accommodation	"	4:00 "
Paoli Train No. 2	"	5:30 "
Pittsburg and Erie Mail	"	7:30 "
Philadelphia Express	"	11:10 "
ARRIVE.		
Cincinnati Express	at	1:30 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	"	7:10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	"	8:20 "
Parkesburg Train	"	9:30 "
Erie Express	"	11:20 "
Lancaster Train	"	12:20 P. M.
Fast Line	"	1:10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	"	4:40 "
Day Express	"	5:45 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	"	8:40 "

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. Pittsburg and Erie Mail leaves daily (except Saturday). All other trains daily (except Sunday).
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
THOMAS H. PARKE Ticket Agent at the Depot.
An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full information as to fare and accommodation, apply to
FRANCIS FUNK No. 137 Dock Street

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot, THIRD Street, above Thompson.
For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.
At 7:30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.
At 3:30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6:45 P. M.
At 5:15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Danville and Williamsport.
For Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 2:30 and 4:15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6:15 P. M.
White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Bethlehem at 6:25 A. M. and 10:02 A. M., and 6:15 P. M.
Leave Doylestown at 6:30 A. M., 3:15 and 5:30 P. M.
Leave Lansdale at 6:10 A. M.
Leave Fort Washington at 10:50 A. M., and 2:15 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 3 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:20 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.
Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices THIRD Street, or BERKS Street.
ELLIS CLARK, Agent
6 5

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. Increased despatch.
THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 5 o'clock P. M., daily (Sundays excepted).
Freight must be delivered before 4½ P. M., to be forwarded the same day. Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon, and 4 and 8 P. M.
Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington; the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.
The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunchunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.
The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.
A ship memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods or no receipt will be given. Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of Live Stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two car-loads or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1 North river as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment. For terms, or other information, apply to
WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent.
11 1 No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
On and after WEDNESDAY, November 1st, 1865, until further Notice,
FOR GERMANTOWN
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3:10 3¾, 4, 5 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7¾, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M. 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8:20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS,
Leave Philadelphia 9:10 A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD,
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3, 3¾ 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7:10 minutes, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M. 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 minutes P. M.
ON SUNDAYS,
Leave Philadelphia 9:10 minutes A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7:40 minutes A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 minutes P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN,
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8:35 minutes, 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8:05 minutes, and 11¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5¾, 7, 7:50, 9, 11 A. M., 1¾, 4¾, 6, and 8 P. M.
The 6¾ P. M. train will stop at School Lane Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾, and 7 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., and 5 P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8:35 minutes, 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8:05, and 11¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6¾, 7¾, 8:20, 9¾, 11¾, A. M., 2, 5, 6¾ 6¾ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾, and 7 P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7¾ A. M., 5¾, and 8 P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,
AND NORTH, NORTH-WEST, AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets Philadelphia at the following hours:—
MORNING MAIL
At 8:00 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Lakesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Watertown, etc. etc.
This train connects at READING with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc.; and with the Lebanon Valley train for Har

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 106 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1866.

Union State Convention.

A Stated Convention will be held in the Hall of the House of Representatives in Harrisburg, Pa., on WEDNESDAY, THE SEVENTH DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, to be supported by the friends of the Union.

The ordeal of war has tried the strength of our Government. Its fire has purified the nation. The defense of the nation's life has demonstrated who were its friends. The principles vindicated in the field must be preserved in the councils of the nation. The arch-enemy of freedom must be struck once more. All the friends of our Government, and all who were loyal to the cause of the Union in our late struggle, are earnestly requested to unite in sending delegates to represent them in said Convention.

By order of the Union State Central Committee. JOHN CESSNA, Chairman.

GEO. W. HAMERSLY, A. W. BENEDICT, } Secretaries.

"The Beauties of Protection"—Another o the Effects of Free Trade.

THE Democratic party, through their organ, the New York *World*, have frequently reiterated their adherence to the principles of free trade. In an editorial, recently, on the "Beauties of Protection," it says:—

"A while ago it seemed as if 'Britannia rules the waves' might be nothing better than an old song. But that was in the wooden age, so to speak, before the war. Now whatever flag would 'rule the waves' must fly over iron vessels. But rather than that the Stars and Stripes should be that flag, the Pennsylvania iron-masters greatly prefer to 'protect' into their own pockets about twenty-five dollars on every ton of iron bought by American steamship builders; and the Pennsylvania coal miners prefer to 'protect' about six dollars a ton on the coal used by American steamship builders into their own pockets.

"And, as if this were not enough, the United States Senate must needs vote the other day to prevent the American flag from being hoisted again over the vessels which, during the war, because of our inability to protect them from Confederate cruisers, accepted the security an other flag would give them, and now seek to re-register."

We have here another of the evils laid at the door of Protection, and for which a remedy would be found in free trade. "Let the tariff be abolished, and the commerce of America thus made the greatest of the world," say these patriots. Let us grant for a moment that they had succeeded in their schemes, what would be the result?

Clearly, all the vessels would be built in England, if on "the Clyde £3 a ton will buy pig iron, which the protection-plunderers make the American ship-builder pay $50 a ton for in New York," common sense would cause the builders to secure the manufacture of the vessels on the Clyde. No sane person would suppose that they would ship the iron to New York, and have it manufactured there. Hence, all of that branch of American industry which is to-day employed in erecting iron vessels would be idle, and the whole monopoly of such business be transferred to Great Britain. Hence, all the vessels launched would be British vessels, would sail under the British flag, and would pour their wealth into British pockets. We cannot see how, by such a change, the "hoped-for supremacy of American commerce" would be achieved. It would rather ruin what little commerce we have, and give to "Britannia" undivided sway over the waves. We therefore must maintain that it is better to have a few American vessels built at a cost of $50 a ton for iron, than it is to have British ships erected at $15 a ton. By protection we are taking the required course to secure in the future a position from which we can compete with England because our industry, fostered by a tariff, will secure such a perfect and enlarged trade that the rate will be declined.

The heinous offense committed by the Senate in refusing to allow vessels sailing under a foreign flag to be registered as American, is really the only step by which the ship-builders of the land could be saved from a ruinous competition. If such a transfer was to be allowed, then all that would be necessary for a New York merchant to do, to avail himself of the cheapness of British labor, would be to order of the Messrs. LAIRD, or other English houses, a vessel which, being made at the reduced rate, could be purchased at half the price of an American built, and be quietly transferred to the protection of our flag, to compete with our American ships. Now, in order to secure the protection of our Government, it is necessary that the vessel be built in some port where it is not necessary to have it registered to make it American. Hence the two provisions, the tariff and the registration act, tend together to save from utter annihilation what interest there is engaged in ship building in our land.

The cost of iron in New York, even granting it to be fifty dollars a ton, is due to that stupid selfishness which would lead a merchant to send a ton from our iron hills to the Empire City in order to have it wrought into the form desired. The freight, the immense freight on such a heavy, bulky object, for over a hundred miles, would be saved, should the New York free trade organs cease to endeavor to prevent the erection of the Navy Yard in our city. In their vicious greed of gain they are willing to give to England all the carrying trade of the world, so that an additional commerce will flow to New York. They seek to deprive Philadelphia of the advantages given her by nature, and in the desire to monopolize all commerce, would prevent all building of American vessels, rather than have any done by other than New York contractors; and because we seek to save our credit as a municipality, and preserve from ruinous competition our national industry, therefore we are "plunderers," and receive abuse both on the score of stupidity and on account of a lack of public spirit and commercial advancement.

"The Ill Effects of Freedom."

"Information reaches us that Fetishism—serpent or snake worship (in fact, devil worship)—prevails to a considerable extent near New Orleans, among the negroes. Fetishism is a stupid kind of idolatry, universally prevalent among the native African negroes, and consists in giving temporary worship to any material object which the negro fancy may at the moment happen to select, such as a tree, a corn stalk, a stone, a post, or any animal of the earth, air, or water. But snakes, serpents, and the devil are most frequently the objects of their idolatry.

"That the negroes in any portion of this country should, so soon after their emancipation and discharge from the physical and moral restraints imposed by the white master, exhibit a disposition to relapse into barbarism of the most painful and benighted character, is not surprising to those who know the negro well in Jamaica, and other islands of the West Indies. The lapsing tendency of African character has very often, of late, been developed where the negro has been left to himself, without the will, influence, and government of the white man to keep him in the path of civilization. Unlike other nations, the negro does not seem to possess the internal germ of self-improvement and civilization, like the Caucasian races; and as soon as the prop and support of the white man is withdrawn from him he too frequently sinks, by the inertia of his own nature, back into that pit of barbarism from which the white man, with the utmost difficulty, extricated himself."—*Richmond Times.*

—The cure for the disease which has only been hidden by slavery is, according to Southern logic, to keep the black in a state of compulsory Christianity. Should a negro show a desire to return to the worship of snake, their modern civilization would correct him, not by showing the folly of such an act, but by removing the snake, and beating him for his ignorance. It never seems to have entered into the heads of these favorers of improvements that all fear of a relapse could be forever removed by the instruction of the black. It is only natural that these late serfs should return to their native worship when they have such an experience in the doctrines of Christianity—in the precepts and the workings of that gospel whose followers taught charity to all men, while they murder and consign to infamy the men and women of a weaker race. Were we freedmen we would seek, in the religion of any other land than America, a safety from future punishment. We would embrace cannibalism, we would become dervishes, or fetish worshippers, anything, however gross rather than a member of that church to which our masters belonged. We see, therefore, nothing to excite suspr'se in this exhibition of the Africans. With such illustrations of Christianity before them as the planters, they would naturally do nothing else. Let them be instructed; let them be shown the beauties of our religion by the mild teachings of good men, and then there will be no necessity for restraining by the whip, or the fetter, those who desire to worship snakes. We wish that all were thoroughly educated; the folly would then be evident, and the black gladly kneel side by side with that Christian, who practises as well as preaches the exercise of universal good will and charity.

WHY SO MANY GO ABROAD.—Those of our readers who have noticed the list of passengers on board the foreign steamers, must have been struck with the number and character of those of our citizens who are seeking amusement by travel in other lands. The astonishment at the number is augmented by the inspection of the wealth of the tourists. Men whom we have never esteemed rich, who were in comfortable circumstances, and who have modestly passed their days in competence, but not wealth, now suddenly appear in the character of travellers, and seek a home among the hills of France, or the groves and lakes of Italy. The truth of the matter is, that for persons who receive a certain annual income from investments, it is the course dictated by economy to live in Europe. According to the last *Home Journal*—the statement is rather exaggerated, we think, on the score of comparative expense—the reason why so many Americans are going abroad, is in the fact that a family can live in England or France on the rent of their house in Philadelphia. One, it is said, can live in Naples, in Dresden, in Edinburgh, in Paris, or even in London, for about one-half of the cost of living in our city, and pay fifty per cent. for exchange. The article says:—

"The temptation to persons of fixed and limited incomes, who have no business pursuits to detain them here, is quite irresistible. They go abroad in order to 'make both ends meet.' Saving money is making money; so they go abroad to make money by amusing themselves—a mode of making money that does not obtain to any great extent in this country."

The fallacy that to live abroad requires great wealth is now exploded. To be sure, to reside in certain portions of the Old World is as expensive as remaining at home, but nowhere is it more so. In Germany the cost of living averages less than two dollars per day, while in certain parts of Italy, and parts where it is most delicious to have a residence, the expense falls short of one dollar. Nowhere does it run beyond an ordinary American hotel bill, and one can travel over all portions of the Continent, see everything, and live luxuriantly on less than five dollars per diem. The consequences are natural. Those of our people who like to maintain a reputation, and who have really not the money whereon to found it, can go abroad. Florence and Naples are most desirable places, and when to the balmy climate is added the expense of four hundred a year, it is astonishing how much more salubrious the atmosphere becomes. There is, therefore, no cause for surprise. We would have witnessed the same social phenomenon during the war were it not that the rate of exchange was from two hundred to three hundred per cent.; but now when it is but fifty, it is cheaper and more *distingue* to seek in a foreign land new sights, new amusements, combined with greater economy.

MORMONDOM AND MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—BRIGHAM YOUNG, in his message to the Legislature of Deseret, says:—

"I regret that indications do not appear favorable or any action during the present session of Congress. This delay on the part of our Government appears the more remarkable, as other Territories of less extent and population have gained their status as States, *and no good reason* can be assigned why Deseret should continue to be thus excluded."

We fear BRIGHAM does not read the debates in Congress. If he did he would have seen an excellent reason why his admission should be refused. We think it was "Sunset Cox who put the horrid proposition, that "if the representatives from Utah should bring their wives, they would monopolize the gallery and invade the floor of the House, thus excluding the other ladies and impeding legislation." The thought of the consequences, domestically considered, of thus shutting the doors of Congress on their own ladies, so affected the members that the motion to admit the delegates was at once laid on the table. The Prophet further says:—

"The question as to *how long it will be proper for us to submit* to thus have our constitutional rights and franchises withheld from us is an important one, but we leave its solution to Him who rules all things."

We really cannot see what the injured saints can do except leave it to the settlement of the future. It will be proper just so long as Congress sees fit, and it is probable that they will see fit through all eternity, unless the Mormons repent of their evil ways and turn from the crime of polygamy.

NEWS FOR HOLDERS OF CITY WARRANTS.—Persons in possession of city warrants issued previous to 1864 will be glad to learn that they can realize the cash after the coming 10th of March, by presenting them at the office of the City Treasurer. Mr. BUMM deserves the thanks of the community for the energy and efficiency with which he has conducted the financial affairs of the city during a period of great difficulty and gloom. The present prospect is, that Philadelphia is in a fair way to liquidate all its indebtedness without a resort to onerous taxation. This is a consummation devoutly to be wished for.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—We notice among the arrivals at the Continental last night three gentlemen who hold high official position in the military world. Major-General J. A. HARDIE, Inspector-General and A. A. G.; Major-General D. H. RUCKER, the active and efficient officer who superintended the immense Bureau of Transportation during the war; and Colonel A. J. PERRY, Chief of the Second Division (of Clothing and Equipage) of the Quartermaster's Department. General HARDIE has won an enviable reputation for devotion to duty and official ability during the war, and is the tried friend and confidant of Secretary STANTON. What are these gentlemen doing in our city? Have they come to investigate the affairs of the Department here, and to examine into its rumored unnecessary size? Colonel MCKIM, the present Quartermaster, is an able officer, and we doubt not that any examination will only reflect to his credit. Should there be anything wrong it cannot be imputed to him, but must rest with some of his predecessors.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NORTH AMERICAN

MINING COMPANY.

Office, No. 327 WALNUT Street,

(SECOND FLOOR)

100,000 Shares, Capital Stock.

Par Value.....$10·00

This Company owns in fee simple several valuable Silver Mines in Nevada.

50,000 Shares for Working Capital.

25,000 to be Sold in 25 Lots at $5000 Each.

☞ Subscriptions received at the office until March 14.

BY ORDER OF THE DIRECTORS.

2 21 18t] T. S. EMERY, Treasurer.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHways, Office, S. W. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, February 27, 1866.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, March 5 for the construction of a sewer on the line of Market street, from the west line of Wyoming street westward about three hundred feet, and connect with the sewer now laid in said Market street, at that point, to be built of brick, two feet six inches inside diameter, and circular in form, with such inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer, as authorized by Act of Assembly and without recourse to the city, as so much cash paid, and in full for all amounts to be paid by the city for the construction of said sewer.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860.

If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next higher bid.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

W. W. SMEDLEY,
3 1 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

Notice is hereby given that a Meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company will be held at the Rooms of the Board of Trade, on MONDAY, March 5th, 1866, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing *seven* Directors, in pursuance of a provision of the third section of the act incorporating said company.

THOMAS C. HAND,
FREDERICK COLLINS,
RICHARD WOOD,
A. F. CHESEBROUGH,
W. S. RUSSELL,
GEORGE L. BUZBY,
WILLIAM MASSEY,
JOHN O. JAMES,
WILLIAM C. HARRIS,
GEORGE N. ALLEN,
HENRY SIMONS,
A. M. CONOVER,
WILLIAM M. WILSON,
JOHN D. STOCKTON,
A. J. CATHERWOOD,
HENRY WINSOR,
F. A. SOUDER,
WILLIAM B. THOMAS,

2 24 7t Corporators.
Philadelphia, February 24, 1866.

COMPLIMENTARY READING TO PHILIP LAWRENCE Professor of Elocution, by his pupils, at MUSICAL FUND HALL on FRIDAY EVENING, March 2, when the Seven Champion Speakers of Philadelphia will recite. By special request, Philip Lawrence will recite Poe's "Farewell to Earth," "The Death of Virginia," and "The Famine" from "Hiawatha." Tickets 50 cents; at Trumpler's Music Store, Seventh and Chesnut streets. 1t*

TAKE NOTICE! TAKE NOTICE!! GREAT LITERARY TREAT!!!

In CONCERT HALL, on FRIDAY EVENING, March 9th Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE will, at the request of many citizens, deliver his very popular and amusing Lecture, entitled "Grumbler & Co." for benevolent purposes. Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents. Tickets at T. B. Pugh's bookstore, Sixth and Chesnut streets. 2 1 8t

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER.

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1866.

Notice to the holders of City Warrants.—All City Warrants issued prior to the year 1866 will be paid on and after MARCH 10th, 1866, at this office.

2 1 3t HENRY BUMM, City Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SOLDIERS' FAMILIES.—LET US NOT be compelled to turn away the hungry, cold, half-clad soldier's widow and orphan, or him who fought and bled for us without some aid.

Citizens of Philadelphia—Americans:—Shall you allow this thing to be? Let it never have been written—may I never see the day when I shall have to say to the hungry soldier, or the hungry widow and children of our soldiers, "There is nothing to give you."

The following supervisory Committee will have "City Pastor's" work under their direction and supervision, audit his accounts, and satisfy the public in regard to the whole work.

Ex-Governor FOLLOCK
MORTON McMICHAEL, Mayor of Philadelphia,
Hon. HENRY D. MOORE,
JAMES B. ORNE, Esq.

Contributions can be left with any of these gentlemen.

Contributions of money and coal should be sent to "City Pastor," Superintendent of Immediate Aid for Soldiers' Families, No. 1341 LOMBARD Street, Philadelphia. Contributions of clothing and food to Mrs. "City Pastor," Superintendent of Clothing Department.

Miss H MOONEY, Visitor and Assistant Superintendent of Supplies and Distribution.

Applications for aid attended to every afternoon from 2 to 6 o'clock. Applicants if possible, will come recommended as worthy and needy. 2 3 3w 5t*

CONCERT HALL.

MRS. F. E. W. HARPER

Will deliver

THE FOURTH LECTURE OF THE COURSE,

Before the Social, Civil, and Statistical Association, THURSDAY EVENING, March 1, AT CONCERT HALL.

Subject:—

"THE NATION'S GREAT OPPORTUNITY."

Music by the "BLACK SWAN"

Tickets 35 cents; to be had at T. B. Pugh's Bookstore Sixth and Chesnut, and at the door.

Doors open at 7. Begins at 8. 2 26 4t*

"THE QUAKER FATHERS."—SEE Correspondence between HENRY PETE ROSON and ELI K. PRICE, L. A. GODEY, J. COOK, BISHOP SIMPSON, and others, in the daily papers of February 27.

The Lecture will be delivered on MONDAY EVENING March 5, at CONCERT HALL, beginning precisely at quarter before 8 o'clock.

Tickets admitting a gentleman and lady, price Fifty Cents. Can be obtained at McAlister's, No. 728 Chesnut street; Parrish's, No. 800 Arch street; T. B. Pugh's, Sixth and Chesnut; U. Hunt & Sons', No. 42 N. Fourth street, and at the door on the evening of the Lecture. 2 26 5t

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20, 1866.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 5th day of March, 1866, at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street. The polls will be open from 10 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M. No share or shares transferred within sixty days preceding the election will entitle the holder or holders thereof to vote. EDMUND SMITH,
2 21 10t Secretary.

CITY COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE—PHILADELPHIA February 24, 1866.

To Hotel-keepers, Restaurants, and others desirous of selling Liquors by less measure than one quart. Applicants will apply at this office, as provided by act of Assembly approved April 29, 1858, commencing on THURSDAY, March 1 1866.

PHILIP HAMILTON,
THOMAS DICKSON, } City Commissioners.
JOHN GIVEN,
2 26

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL UNION CLUB, No. 1105 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, February 28, 1866.

A Special Meeting of the NATIONAL UNION CLUB will be held at Headquarters, on FRIDAY EVENING next, the 2d proximo, at 7½ o'clock, on important business in connection with the proposed visit to Harrisburg.

ROBERT P. KING, President.
S. SNYDER LEIDY, Secretary. 2 28 3t

DR. L. D. HARLOW HAS REMOVED to No. 1520 ARCH Street. 2 27 6t*

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDEBOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

RETROUVEY'S TURKISH BANDOLENIAN HAIR TONIC.

THE DRESSING AND RESTORER OF THE AGE.

TURKISH BANDOLENIAN.

RETROUVEY'S TURKISH BANDOLENIAN.

Retrouvey's Turkish Bandolenian. What can be more acceptable than anything that will beautify? that will restore nature's decay by stopping the hair from falling out, restoring its natural color, making it to grow in luxuriance and beauty, assist in putting up according to the present style and fashion and keep it in place? This, *Retrouvey's Turkish Bandolenian Hair Tonic* will do, and for proof we refer you to any person who has tried it. It is acknowledged to be the beautifier of the age, the only Hair Tonic and Restorer worthy of the name. In *Turkey*, in *France*, in *England*, in *America*, everywhere where the Bandolenian is known, it is pronounced the "*ne plus ultra*" of Hair Preparations. Remember, it is free from all *metallic poisons* that are contained in most Hair Colors and dressings. It is the extract of many flowers and herbs, beautifully put up, an ornament to the Toilet.

For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers, Wholesale,

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
DYOTT & Co.,
Principal Depot for United States and Canada.
JAMES PALMER & Co.,
No. 429 Market street,
12 5 tuths8m Philadelphia.

THE GREAT NEW ENGLAND REMEDY!—

DR. J. W. POLAND'S

WHITE PINE COMPOUND

Is now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of eleven years, in the New England States, where its merits have become as well known as the tree from which, in part, it derives its virtues.

THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND CURES

Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diptheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally.

It is a Remarkable Remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidneys and Bladder, Gravel, and other complaints.

Give it a trial if you would learn the value of a good and tried medicine. It is pleasant, safe, and sure.

Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine generally.

GEORGE W. SWETT, M. D., Proprietor,
1 22mw13m BOSTON, Mass.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 NAIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *pers-nally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 11 8 6m

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
7 17 1y No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH AND LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES, with latest improvements, No. 730 Chesnut street, Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg. 2 1 3m4p

GROVER & BAKER'S IMPROVED SHUTTLE OR "LOCK" STITCH SEWING MACHINES. No. 1 and No. 9 for Tailors, Shoe makers, Saddlers, etc. No. 730 Chesnut street Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg.

AT THE LATE GRAND TRIAL OF SEWING MACHINES, THE WILLCOX & GIBBS GAINED the Highest Premium.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.
No. 720 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

AT THE LATE "GRAND TRIAL" OF SEWING MACHINES, THE WILLCOX & GIBBS fully sustained THIRTY-FIVE Distinct Points OF SUPERIORITY.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

WILL OPEN

IN THEIR NEW STORE,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

AND

No. 19 Strawberry Street,

ON

THURSDAY, MARCH 1,

WITH A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

SILKS,

DRESS GOODS,

AND

STAPLE GOODS.

MANY OF WHICH ARE THEIR OWN IMPORTATION.

[2 26 4t 4p

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

INSURE YOUR LIFE

IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY,

THE

AMERICAN,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

S. E. Corner of Fourth and Walnut Sts.

Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the CAPITAL STOCK all paid up IN CASH, which, together with CASH ASSETS, now on hand amount to

$1,143,874·14,

Invested as follows:—

100,000 U. S. 5-20 Bonds	
100,000 City of Philadelphia Loan, 6's, new	
70,050 U. S Treasury Notes, 7 30	
25,000 Allegheny County Bonds	
15,000 U. S. Loan of 1861	
10,000 Wyoming Valley Canal Bonds	
12,700 Compound Interest Treasury Notes	
10,000 Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Bonds	
10,000 Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Bonds	
16,500 City of Pittsburg and other Bonds	
9,000 Reading Railroad Bonds	
1,000 shares Pennsylvania Railroad	
450 shares Corn Exchange National Bank	
107 shares Farmers' National Bank of Reading	
22 shs. Consolidation National Bank	
142 shares Williamsport Water Company	
Market value.	$461,061·45
Mortgages Ground Rents, and Real Estate	147,300·89
Loans on collateral amply secured	109,461·95
Premium notes secured by policies	217,504·58
Cash in hands of agents secured by bonds	32,409·16
Cash on deposit with U. S. Treasurer	20,000·00
Cash on hand and in banks	65,824·14
Accrued interest and rents due Jan. 1	10,223·00

INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1865,

$544,492·92.

Losses Paid During the Year Amounting to

$87,636·31.

LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY.

DIVIDENDS MADE ANNUALLY, thus aiding the insured to pay premiums.

The last DIVIDEND on all Mutual Policies in force January 1, 1866, was

FIFTY PER CENT.

Of the amount of PREMIUMS received during the year 1865.

Its TRUSTEES are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin,	William J. Howard,
J. Edgar Thomson,	Samuel T. Bodine,
George Nugent,	John Aikman,
Hon. James Pollock,	Henry K. Bennett,
Albert C. Roberts,	Hon Joseph Allison,
F. B. Mingle,	Isaac Hazlehurst.
Samuel Work,	

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.

SAMUEL WORK, Vice-President.

JOHN C. SIMS, Actuary.

JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

A few first-rate canvassers wanted. 2 15 thstu1m4p

INSURE YOUR LIFE

AT HOME,

IN THE

PENN MUTUAL,

NO. 921 CHESNUT STREET.

Assets Liable for Losses.....$1,500,000

It is a Permanent Institution, with a perpetual charter from, and subject to the laws and judicial decisions of the State.

The assets lawfully invested are large, compared with the liabilities, and the business is limited to first-class risks—thus assuring the members of ample security, prudent management, and solid prosperity, and offering superior advantages for judicious Life Insurance.

It is the *interest*, as well as the duty of every citizen to support HOME INSTITUTIONS, because, by doing otherwise, his funds are carried abroad to benefit others, inflicting on this community the same injury as if he went abroad to purchase any article of merchandise which is manufactured or sold here. Every dollar paid to a foreign Insurance Company is a LOSS TO THE GENERAL CAPITAL OF THIS CITY—the amount already paid would have furnished us with Steamship Lines to increase Trade.

SURPLUS DIVIDED ANNUALLY—LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY.

Return Premium Dividend 50 per cent.

Scrip previous to 1863 receivable in payment of premiums.

Policies issued on the various plans of Insurance.

TRUSTEES.

Samuel C. Huey,	John G. Brenner,
Theophilus Paulding,	Benjamin Coates,
Edmund A. Souder,	Richard S. Newbold,
Samuel E. Stokes,	James B. McFarland,
Henry C. Townsend,	William P. Hacker,
Thomas W. Davis,	Joseph H. Trotter,
Joseph M. P. Price,	William H. Kern,
Samuel A. Bispham,	James Euston.
Rudolphus Kent,	Edward M. Needles,
Samuel J. Christian,	Charles Watson,
James O. Pease,	Elwood Johnson,
Warner M. Basin,	John G. Reppller,
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MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

CITY FINANCES.—At the last meeting of the City Council, the Finance Committee presented a statement showing the amount of taxes due and uncollected in each Ward, for general purposes. Due in North Ward, $10,583·99; Middle Ward, $5637·12; South Ward, $9041·55. The duplicates are now in the hands of the constables, who reported the following sums collected last month:—J. C. Sloan, for North Ward, special tax, $16·50; on tax warrant, school, $62·30; City and Ward, $521·75. J. W. Ayres, for Middle Ward, school, $86·55; City and Ward, $549·24. J. W. Campbell, for South Ward, school, $52·95; City and Ward, $435·85. During the last month $1000 was paid to the families of volunteers. Mayor Budd was voted $200 for extra services rendered in paying the families of our soldiers.

THE REWARD FOR INCENDIARISM.—The committee to whom was referred the claims for the reward offered for the detection and conviction of Richard Farrow, for setting fire to George Ward's barn, made a majority and a minority report. The majority awarded it as follows:—Jacob Daubman, $141·67; George Coutts, $141·67; John W. Campbell, $141·67; John Graham, $75. The minority awarded the entire reward of $500 to Jacob Daubman. After some discussion the minority report was adopted, and Daubman was the lucky man. The other applicants and their friends manifest considerable dissatisfaction.

THE WATER WORKS ELECTION.—Messrs. Beagary, of North Ward, Huston, of Middle Ward, and C. B. Cole, of South Ward, were appointed a committee by the City Council to make the necessary arrangements for submitting the question of purchasing the Water Works property to the decision of the people, at the ensuing spring election, which is to be held on Tuesday, March 13.

PAVING.—An ordinance has been passed authorizing the paving of Market street, from Sixth street eastward to its junction with Federal street, and Federal street, from said junction eastward to the Camden and Amboy Railroad. This is a much-needed improvement, which will render access to the city far more safe and pleasant.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—*The Magic Flute* was thought by Beethoven to be Mozart's finest opera. The instrumentation is the very perfection of harmony, and the melodies have all that purity which no modern master, excepting, perhaps, Weber, has approached. Like Weber, Mozart's genius was poetical, or rather elegiac; a tender sadness breathes through all his strains; yet in *The Magic Flute* the comic character of 'Papageno" has a lighter music that is gay, but cannot come under the denomination of the opera buffo of modern times. Yet it is strange to trace the profound study that Rossini made of Mozart, especially studying *The Magic Flute*, and applying it to *The Barbiere*.

The grand aria of "Largo al Factotum" is to be found in a solo of "Monastatus," and all through we have snatches that recall the more modern opera, showing evidently that Rossini, both in melody and construction, at least remembered this score of Mozart's. This score has the highest soprano and the lowest bass part ever written. The two airs of the "Queen of Night" require a special prima donna. Not only does the music reach to D in altissimo, but it remains almost always on the higher register. The execution is most difficult and intricate, more wonderful than pleasing, but in the taste of the day in which it was written. Mad'lle Naddi achieved this most difficult task with great success. Her voice, somewhat thin, as high sopranos are apt to be, has, however, a pleasing quality; her execution was correct and tasteful, nor was there the east appearance of strain on the voice, even in the highest passages, that were written rather for the flute than the voice.

When Mozart wrote, the diapason or pitch was nearly a tone lower than the standard diapason of the present day, so that the voices of the present day are unnecessarily strained, for the airs might be transposed without injury to the score. Mad'lle Naddi, though very young is an artist of great finish, and evidently well educated for the stage. Her performance was a great success. Hermans as "Zoroaster," gave the grand and dignified phase of his talent. His voice is full of power, never harsh, depth and breadth alone of tone are used to give force and expression. He never shouts or strains.

Calm and grand Herman's sung the sublime solos Mozart has written as the language of the great Eastern philosopher, with a perfection that impressed the audience with a feeling of completeness, such as we feel when gazing on one of Titian's grand portraits, a whole biography in themselves. His voice is a wonderful organ for its evenness—never losing quality in any portion of its register. The marvellous low notes that few basses can reach were given to us round and full. Himmer knows how to sing Mozart. His style is smooth and melodious as the music of the master he sings. His bearing and presence on the stage are perfection. Few tenors ever wore the classical tunic and toga with so much grace.

Madame Johannsen, whose voice, excepting in one passage, was most powerful and true, is also one of the artists who are musically of the high school that can sing and give effect to Mozart. Steinecke met the approval of the audience as "Papageno." His voice, however, is more veiled and thick than it was last season. He sang the popular duett with Mad'lle Dziubia, one the Germans delight in, with much effect, and was encored. The orchestra gave full effect to the delicious instrumentation, with all its numerous obligato accompaniments.

The opera was a most satisfactory performance, showing the superiority in musical education of the German over the Italian school. The plot of the opera puzzled many, it is evidently a sort of operatic freemasonry, treating of the mysteries of Iris, and destined to remain a mystery to all. It is to be regretted that this loveliest of music should not have "been married" to some interesting story. This evening *Martha* will be given, with the addition of Habelmann's celebrated aria of "Robin Adair."

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Our brother "Sam," with his pretty cousin "Laura" and his acrobatic tiger, Parsloe.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—*The Ice Witch*, with all its splendid scenery.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—*The Member from Pike* and *Dickey's Wooing*.

PERELLI'S OPERA.—Great curiosity is felt concerning the appearance of Miss C——, the new prima donna, in *Maria di Rohan*. Messrs. Durand and Waterman and Miss Denegre complete this fine cast.

A FINE LECTURE.—Mr. Henry Peterson, (editor of the *Saturday Evening Post*) delivers his fine lecture entitled "The Quaker Fathers," at Concert Hall, on Monday evening next. This lecture was read before the Pennsylvania Historical Society, and is said to be a remarkably fine literary effort. The subject is one that will interest all Philadelphians, as the speaker refers especially to acts of the early settlers of Pennsylvania, and the liberal principles which actuated them in their dealings with the aborigines.

Marriages on the Decline.

I am called upon to record one of the strangest phenomena of the times—a growing unpopularity in that most popular institution, the marriage institution. It is an important fact, one full of the deepest significance, as well to the political philosopher as the lightest gossip, that the number of marriages is relatively growing less every year. Especially is this so in cities, and most so in the metropolis. The records of the public journals, the statements of solemnizing ministers, and the current observations of the heads of families, all concur that there is a growing disinclination to marry, which, though just apparent now, may soon become a serious matter. There have been no marriages of consequence in what may be termed "high life" this season, nor anything like the usual number among the middle classes. Now and then we see wedding-cards, or a bride at the opera or evening parties, but the number is astonishingly small. People are of course marrying all the time, but who are they? People whom nobody knows. The everlasting poor are tying themselves up for life as usual.

When a man reaches that deplorable condition that he has not a change of shirts to his back, he is in a fit condition for the sacrifice. That has always been a strong incentive to the altar-bound, that when fortune frowns her hardest, and when things have gone to their worst, many a man defies fate, and takes a wife. If his lot in life improves, and it can hardly do otherwise, he gives the institution the credit. In business circles, and in the social scale, there has always been a premium on marriage. The man who takes a wife gives hostages to fortune, and has bound himself more firmly to the drudgery of toil. Merchants and bankers raise the salary of a young man when he marries, and frequently refuse to do it until then. It is remarkable that the extraordinary natural proneness towards the dear sex should not require hindrances instead of stimulants. Yet it has passed into proverb that if a man do not marry young, it grows less and less probable with him, and this is, perhaps, after all, the best argument for early marriages. It perpetually happens that of all classes those who ought to marry they do not, while he might and ought not, do.—*N. Y. Cor. Illinois Journal.*

Spain and Chili.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT OF A TORPEDO AND EXPLOSIVE WAR MATERIALS FROM NEW YORK.

The Spanish Minister at Washington, Senor Tassera, has made a representation to our Government concerning the alleged shipment of goods contraband of war to Chili from New York; and the customs authorities here have been enjoined to take action for the strict enforcement of the neutrality laws.

It is understood that the complaint of the Spanish Minister is founded on several facts. He speaks of the explosion of several barrels of a material of which the quality was unknown, but which barrels were sent from New York to Aspinwall. It appears that there was a leakage, and one barrel took fire and exploded, which communicated the fire to the others, and that all of them blew up with a fearful noise. The excitement was great, and there was considerable damage. The minister regards the facts as suspicious, and he mentions reports that have come from Callao, to the effect that a torpedo and twenty-two cases that may contain torpedo material have escaped from New York, and are likely to fall, or have already fallen, into the hands of the enemies of Spain, either in Peru or Chili.

Nothing is known here, so far as can be ascertained, of the escape of any torpedoes, or other contraband articles, though two torpedo-boats that were to be shipped at this port for some southern destination did not start, owing to the fact that the authorities were watching them. It would not be difficult, however, for shipments of "torpedo material" to be made in some of the thousands of barrels which are constantly going on board vessels sailing southward.

The barrels that exploded at the Isthmus were sent from this port by direction of one of the Spanish agents, a well-known merchant. They were understood to contain oil.—*N. Y. Evening Post, 28th ult.*

The Commissioners to Disburse the State Relief to the People of Chambersburg.

Judge Pearson yesterday announced his appointment of the Commissioners to assess the damages sustained by the people of Chambersburg during the Rebel invasion of Pennsylvania in 1864, and disburse the State relief *pro rata* among such sufferers. The following are the Commissioners:—

H. N. Macallister, Esq., of Centre county.
John H. Briggs, Esq., of Dauphin county.
Thomas J. Jordan, Esq., of Dauphin county.

Perhaps if the Commonwealth had been completely searched, three more competent and conscientious gentlemen, better qualified to discharge the duties devolved upon them, could not have been found. All are lawyers of the highest reputation, business men thoroughly acquainted with the value of real estate, as well as fully qualified to make the assessments necessary to carry out in its fullest, most practical sense, the munificent relief voted by the Legislature of the Commonwealth, to our suffering fellow-citizens of Chambersburg. We therefore congratulate the people of Chambersburg interested in this business, on the fact of having thus secured, for the final indemnification of their immense losses, gentlemen who will do them all justice.—*Harrisburg Telegraph, 28th ult.*

The Surveyor-General's Report.

The report is gotten up with considerable care, and in addition to the statement of the operations of the Surveyor-General's office for the year, embraces some interesting facts of the history of Pennsylvania, including a copy of the charter granted to William Penn. The report also gives a condensed review of the controversies in relation to the boundary lines of Pennsylvania, making in the whole a highly interesting and valuable document. From the report we learn that from December 1, 1864, to November 30, 1865, the number of new warrants issued was 562; number of patents on warrants, 546; patents on actuals settlements, 547; patents on Franklin, Waterford, and Erie in-lots, 62; miscellaneous payments, 37; certificates to the Treasury, 1305. During the same time the amount of purchase money aggregated $29,818·01; patent and warrant fees, $6703·16; copying fees, $1951·50, making the total amount received through the office $41,472·57. This sum, although much lower than last year, is, with that exception, the largest amount received into the Treasury in a single year, through the Surveyor-General's Department, for a long term of years. From May 1, 1863, to November 30, 1865, a period of two years and seven months (the official term of General Barr), the total amount received from lands was $143,503·71. This amount exceeds by $13,794·98 the aggregate receipts of the Department for the nine years preceding.

PERCEIVING that the sensation drama, *Arrah-na-Pogue*, is in such general favor in New York at present, it may not be uninteresting to your readers to know that Mr. Dion Boucicault is making great preparations for bringing it out in Paris on a grand scale early in May. It will be presented to the Parisians at the Gaite Theatre, under the title of *Le Noses Irlandaises*. The directors are going to great expense for its speedy production, as they anticipate it will be eminently successful during the summer. The translation is from the clever pen of M. Eugene Hus, the author of the original of the *Streets of London*. I wonder how the French will respond to the spirited words of the "Wearing of the Green?" At any rate, the oftener they are reminded of Ireland as a distinct nationality during the coming year the better.—*From London Correspondence of The Irish People.*

—The inmates of the debtors' prison at Brussels have founded a newspaper, with the laudable purpose of persuading the public that imprisonment for debt should not exist in a free country.

LIFE, GROWTH AND BEAUTY.

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing invigorate, strengthen and lengthen the hair. They act directly upon the roots of the hair, supplying required nourishment, and natural color and beauty returns. Grey hair disappears, bald spots are covered, hair stops falling, and luxuriant growth is the result. Ladies and Children will appreciate the delightful fragrance and rich, glossy appearance imparted to the hair, and no fear of soiling the skin, scalp, or most elegant head-dress.

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Best in the city, at reduced prices, at
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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JACOB S. BAUM, Deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JOHN E. BAUM, Administrator to the estate of JACOB S. BAUM, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on THURSDAY, March 15, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 619 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
3 1 thstu6t* WILLIAM B. BROWN, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of WILLIAM DENNEY, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JOHN MCARTHUR, Jr., sole Executor of the last will and testament of WILLIAM DENNEY, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, March 12, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of George Junkin, Esq., S. E. corner of SIXTH and WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
THOMAS J. WORRELL,
3 1 fmw5t* Auditor.

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9th. Dean's Yara Segars are the only genuine Yara in this city, all others are of inferior quality. Dean secured the whole crop of Yara this year and for next year. If you want genuine Yara Segars, go to Dean's, No. 413 Chesnut street.

10th. The largest assortment of segars in any one store in the United States you will find at DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

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No. 828 ARCH STREET.

N. B. The new style LINEN CAMBRIC DRESSES, expected by the next steamer. 1 18 thstu2mrp

TABLE LINENS AND WHITE GOODS.

BROWN TABLE LINENS at 62½, 75, and $1 25.
HAND-LOOM TABLE LINENS at 87½, $1, $1 12½, and $1 25.
BLEACHED TABLE LINENS at $1, $1 12½, $1 25, $1·50, $1·75, and $2.
Barnsley double satin DAMASKS, extra heavy.
Fine single DAMASKS, in new and beautiful patterns.
NAPKINS, both single and double damask.
DOYLIES, all linen, from $1·50 per dozen up.
BIRD'S-EYE, for children's aprons at 68, 75, 87½, $1, and $1·12½.
SCOTCH DIAPERING at 32, 32·50, 33, 33·50, 34, 34·50, $5 and $6.
BUCKABACK TOWELS, from $2·50 per dozen up.
FINE DAMASK TOWELS at all prices, some beautiful goods.
HUCKABACK from 25 cents to 55 cents per yard.
GERMAN ROLL for glass towelling.
RICHARDSON'S HEAVY SHIRTING LINENS, in every number.
PILLOW LINENS, 40, 42, 45, and 54 inches wide.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, very low.
SHIRT BOSOMS, made of the best linen.
WHITE GOODS. WHITE GOODS.
Soft finish CAMBRICS extra width and qualities.
NAINSOOKS and JACONETS.
BRILLIANTS in a great variety of patterns.
STRIPED NAINSOOKS, plaid cambrics.
HOSIERY, both bleached and brown, at 25, 31, 37½, 45, 50, 62½, and 75.
Just opened, a large line of NEW SPRING CHINTZES at 25 and 28c.
Beautiful yard wide ENGLISH CHINTZES, entirely new.
French PERCALES, in buff and pink. These are cheap.
French MUSLINS, expressly for skirts.
English LONG CLOTH, very fine.
My stock of BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS I believe to be cheaper than they are being sold anywhere. Just opened one case fine yard wide bleached at 31c, one case at 33c, and one at 35c; these are a great bargain; also, all the finest makes always on hand.
SHEETINGS in every width.
MARSEILLES COUNTERPANES.
LANCASTER COUNTERPANES.
HONEY COMB QUILTS, extra heavy, with red border.
CRIB COUNTERPANES.
These goods are all marked very low, and having bought them lately I know they are cheap.
GRANVILLE B. HAINES,
3 1 thsm3t No. 1015 MARKET Street, above Tenth.

MOURNING GOODS.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,

No. 902 CHESNUT STREET,

HAS NOW OPEN A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SUPERIOR

BLACK SILKS,
GRENADINES,
DELAINES,
BOMBAZINES,
CRAPES,

And a great variety of rare and new fabrics, suitable for
[2 24 stuth 19t

MOURNING.

SELLERS BROTHERS,
No. 18 N. SIXTH STREET,

Having added to their former business that of

MILL AND FACTORY FINDINGS,

Intend keeping a full assortment of everything in that line, which they will sell at the lowest rates, including

Pure Oak Tanned Leather Belting,
Gum Belting and Steam Packing,

LACE AND PICKER LEATHER,
BAND AND HARNESS LEATHER,
ROLLER CLOTH AND SKINS,
CARD CLOTHING,
BELT HOOKS, RIVETS, ETC.

Also continue to manufacture as heretofore,
WIRE CLOTH,
SIEVES, SCREENS, Etc.,
of which a full assortment is kept constantly on hand. 1 30 tuthsmarn

THE "EXCELSIOR" HAMS

(Selected from the best Corn-Fed Hogs,)
ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

J. H. MICHENER & CO.,
GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS,
And Curers of the Celebrated
"EXCELSIOR"
SUGAR CURED HAMS,
Tongues and Beef,
Nos. 142 and 144 North FRONT Street.

None genuine unless branded "J. H. M. & CO., EXCELSIOR."

The justly celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co. (in a style peculiar to themselves) expressly for FAMILY USE; are of delicious flavor; free from the undue amount of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for sale. 2 27 tuthsmrp

DRY GOODS.

113 PRICE & WOOD, 113

N. NINTH STREET, ABOVE ARCH.

Best makes bleached and unbleached Muslins—5-4, 6-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Sheeting Muslins.
American Prints and Ginghams, fast colors.

WHITE GOODS! WHITE GOODS!

Cambric, Jaconet, and Nainsook Muslins.
Cambric and Nainsook Plaid Muslins.
Nainsook and Swiss Stripe Muslins.
White Brilliantes, 28, 31½, 37½, 40, 44, 50, 62½.
Marseilles, Lancaster, and Honeycomb Quilts.
White Marseilles, good quality, 75 cents per yard.

LINEN GOODS.

Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.
Linen Huckaback, by the yard.
Huckaback Towels, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 62½
Handsome Damask Towels, very cheap.
Richardson Son's, and Owden's Shirting Linens.
Scotch Diaper, by the piece.
Lined Bird Eye, for Children's Aprons.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hdkfs.
Do. do. Hem-stitched Hdkfs, etc.

PRICE & WOOD,
No. 113 N. NINTH Street above Arch.

N. B. Ladies' and Misses' Hoop Skirts, made expressly for our sales, and warranted.

P. S. Will remove to the N. W. corner Eighth and Filbert streets about the last of April.

FINE SHAWLS.

A good opportunity to secure a Fine Shawl at a very low price.

FINE BROCHE SHAWLS,
FINE PAISLEY SHAWLS,
FINE BLANKET SHAWLS.

The entire stock will be sold without regard to the cost.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!

ENGLISH BLANKETS,
FINE AMERICAN BLANKETS,

All our fine and medium grades, very much reduced in prices.

MARSEILLES QUILTS,

OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

A great variety of new patterns in all sizes. A larger stock to select from than in any other establishment in this city.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
[2 21 rp
N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

CHEAP LACE CURTAINS.

The Subscribers have received from the

NEW YORK AUCTION SALE

A LARGE LOT OF

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS,
BROCATEL,
SATIN DE LAINES,
TERRY,
COTELINE,
AND OTHER
UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

Which were bought at a great sacrifice, and will be sold cheap.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT,
2 27 6trp No. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
No. 49 N. EIGHTH STREET,
EAST SIDE,

Have just received a large lot of
HAND-MADE WOOLLEN GOODS,
LADIES' FANCY GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, VEIL HAIR NETS.
And a full line of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S KID, SILK, AND FANCY GLOVES.

Also, a large lot of
CROCHET LACES,
Which we are offering at reduced prices. 9 12s

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET. 1866. Spring Importation. 1866. No. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES.

HAS JUST OPENED
1000 PIECES WHITE GOODS,

In PLAIN, FANCY, STRIPED PLAID and Figured Jaconets, Cambrics, Nainsook, Dimities, Swiss, Mull, and other Muslins, comprising a most complete stock, to which the attention of purchasers is solicited, as they are offered at a large REDUCTION from last SEASON'S PRICES.

100 pieces SHIRRED MUSLINS for Bodies.
100 pieces PIQUES in all varieties of styles and price from 90c to $1·50.
300 PARIS GOFFERED SKIRTS, newest styles, of my own importation.

628 HOOPSKIRTS 628
HOOP-SKIRT
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.

Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses and Children.

Those of "OUR OWN MAKE" are *superior* in finish and *durability* to any other Skirts made, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. 4t

LITERATURE.

—It may be interesting for those who like to know some of the side scenes in literary life, to give them an idea of the number of copies of the most popular works which are sold by the publishers. We will quote the single instance of the publications of Sheldon & Co., New York. Their list includes the works of "Marion Harland" (Mrs. Terhune), one of the best, and perhaps the most popular female author which this country has yet produced. Her "Alone" was originally published by a Richmond publisher, who made a good thing of it; it then passed into the hands of Derby & Jackson, of New York, who published, also, some of her subsequent works (paying her in one six months' time about $4700 copyright), and finally the plates were purchased by Sheldon & Co., who have since published her "Miriam," "Husks," and "Husbands and Homes." "Alone," it is believed, has sold to over 60,000 copies; and the first editions of any of her books now sell on an average from 15,000 to 25,000 copies—outselling even the works of Dickens. Mrs. Ford's "Grace Truman," issued some three years ago, has sold up to the present time over 35,000 copies. The same house published the works of Jacob Abbott, popularly known as "Rollo's Travels," of which no less than 140,000 copies have been sold.

—The *Round Table*, in a caustic article on Bancroft's Oration, at the Capital, sums up its criticisms in the following just review:—

"It is hardly even a biography, a personal eulogy, a criticism of character—certainly not a panegyric. It may be anything else—a treatise on diplomacy, a political thesis, a caustic article on England, Austria, and France, a castigation of Napoleon, Palmerston, Pius IX, a legal rejoinder to Taney, Buchanan, Lord Russell, a supplementary volume to Bancroft's 'History of the United States'—and in the latter case, as we have said, a far terser, less turgid, better written, more valuable portion than its predecessors, and a great deal better reading. Biographical orations, indeed, permit broad national settings for individual portraits, as—not to go far for illustration—in Everett's oration on Washington. But Mr. Bancroft's address is like those affairs in the print-shop windows, with an inch of canvas to a foot of frame. It is a *Hamlet* with the prince's part not cut out, indeed, but badly abbreviated. If it be a funeral oration, it is one made over the corpse of slavery, over the bier of secession, wherein we have bitter gibes, not tender memorials, and at which (as they did over Lincoln's death in Matamoras) one does not light funeral pyres, but bonfires of joy. For what it is, however, it will confer renown on its author, and is a valuable contribution to the history of the times. We especially commend the simple single sentence in which the assassination is touched. No allusion is made to the name or character of the murderer. We are heartily sick of that prurient weekly-novel style of description which gloats over the horrors of the scene in Ford's Theatre, and wastes the feeling in detestation of the wretched criminal which ought to be expended in love and admiration for Abraham Lincoln."

—The following petition is being extensively circulated among the literary world, and were there any prospect of its design being accomplished we would favor the prosecution of the scheme:—

"We, the undersigned, citizens of the United States, do most respectfully represent to your honorable bodies that the true interests of American literature demand the adoption of an International Copyright Law by this Government and that of Great Britain, and do pray that you will enact such measure or measures as will secure at the earliest possible day the consideration of such a law by the two Governments herein mentioned. And your petitioners will ever pray, etc."

—The following excellent idea is thrown out in a letter from this city to one of the New York weeklies:—"A history of the newspapers of every town, city, and State ought to be undertaken while materials for such a valuable contribution to general knowledge are obtainable. Wherever there is a Press Club, as in Philadelphia and New York, it would not be difficult, one would think, to have a history of each newspaper written by some person or persons connected with it." We must correct the writer in one particular. There is no Press Club in New York, or any other city but Philadelphia. The idea originated here, and all attempts to institute such an association elsewhere have failed through no mutual ill feeling and jealousy.

—We must acknowledge the receipt from Messrs. Sower, Barnes & Potts, No. 36 N. Third street, of two more of their valuable school works. One a "Compendium of Geology," and the other a "Commentary on the United States Constitution." To them can be applied, in every sense of the word, the name of standard publications. The house from whose presses they issue has achieved a reputation second to none as the publishers of educational works.

—We have received from Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers two exciting works, one entitled the "Demon of the North," by Victor Hugo, and the "Queen's Revenge," by Wilkie Collins. The name of their authors is sufficient to secure for them an immense sale.

—Mr. Bayard Taylor's new novel, which is on the eve of publication, is entitled "The Story of Kennett," the village in which the chief scenes are laid. It is in Chester county, Pennsylvania, a pastoral, lovely region not unlike Warwickshire, England. The time of the novel is about the beginning of the present century. Mr. Taylor was born at Kennett, where he has a country-seat which he calls Cedarcroft. His winter residence, when not on a lecturing tour, is generally in New York.

—"E. Foxton," the author of "Herman; or, Young Knighthood," made her *debut* in letters in pages of the *Union Magazine*, through a poem of some length entitled "The Mandrake; or, Alice's Bridal." It was a ballad, or nearly so, and portions of it were quite spirited.

—Mr. G. H. Kingsley, M. D., another member of the Kingsley family, who are already numerous enough in letters, has recently edited Thynne's animadversions on Speight's Chaucer for the Early English Text Society, in a novel and frisky manner, hardly in keeping with the old-fashioned gravity of his author, and with but a scanty share of erudition.

—Mr. Walter Thornbury has a new novel in the press, entitled "Greatheart: a Story of Modern Life."

—M. Victor Hugo's new book, "Les Travailleurs de la Mer," is in the press at Brussels. The first volume is already printed, and M. Paul Meurice, who superintended the publication in Paris of the "Chansons des Rues et des Bois," is to perform the same office for "Les Travailleurs."

—Where Shakespeare picked up his multifarious knowledge of the arts and professions has long been a puzzle with his commentators, one of whom maintains that he must have been a lawyer, or at least a lawyer's clerk, in his younger days; another a schoolmaster or usher; a third, a physician; and so on through the learned trades of his time. That he shows an astonishing knowledge of physic, and scholarship, and law, is certain, though, for that matter, it is no more astonishing than his knowledge of farming and of ship-craft. Where he obtained it we shall never know, much to our sorrow, since our ignorance in this particular is likely to make so many books in elucidation thereof, each one of which will leave us more ignorant than it found us. An addition to this special branch of Shakespeariana will soon be published by Messrs. Hurd & Houghton, under the title of "Shakespeare's Delineation of Insanity, Imbecility, and Suicide."

The writer of this work is Dr. O. A. Kellogg, assistant physician of the Utica Insane Asylum. We are not familiar with Dr. Kellogg's "views," but we understand that he believes Shakespeare to have been the keeper of an insane asylum, or that he *might* have been the keeper of such a refuge for diseased wits, provided that an institution of the sort existed in his day, which, we presume, was the case. What proofs he brings in support of this theory, outside of the knowledge of insanity shown in Shakespeare's works, we are not informed, nor do we care to know in advance. Our own opinion is that the theory is as correct as that which makes Shakespeare a lawyer, or that which makes him a school-master; or even the tradition which Aubrey preserved that he was a butcher! If the "myriad-minded" bard were alive to-day, and would consent to fill the position, we would put him at the head of all the insane asylums in Christendom, with the understanding that he was to receive all his commentators as patients!

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

Is There to be a Change of Front on the Mexican Question?—An Extraordinary Speech from Marshal Forey, in the Senate—He Urges the Reinforcement, rather than the Recall, of the French Troops—How the Marshal's Speech was Received—Explanations by the Minister of State.

Paris Correspondence (Feb. 13) London Times.

If Marshal Forey's speech in the Senate on Mexican affairs was prepared with the cognizance, if not the approval of the Emperor, as some pretend to believe, the return of the French army may not take place as soon as expected. Marshal Forey knows the subject well—no man better; and his statements bear the impress of truth.

M. Rouher tried to lessen the effect which his words might produce out of doors by affirming that the opinion of the Government was not affected by anything the late Commander-in-Chief of the French army in Mexico said; that the sentiments expressed in the speech from the throne were still the same; and that the Marshal gave utterance to his own private views, and to those of no one else.

M. Rouher is Minister of State, and, in theory, Prime Minister—but it is no more than theory, and M. Rouher knows it very well. The "opinion of the Government," if by Government is meant the members of the Cabinet only, is, no doubt, the same it always was; and it was from the outset as much opposed to the expedition to Mexico as that of the public generally. But it sometimes occurs that the views of the Emperor are different from those of his Ministers, and they never were more so than on this question of Mexico.

Nothing shows more clearly the ignorance of the semi-official writers who have been describing Mexico as now perfectly able to take care of herself, than Marshal Forey's speech. The account he gives of the country, and the disastrous consequences of the immediate departure of the French, must be correct, and known to be so by the Emperor. The Marshal complains that the "great idea" developed in his Majesty's letter to the Commander of the Forces is not rightly understood in France, and he declares it as his deliberate opinion that it would be highly dangerous to bring back the troops.

To speak of national spirit existing in Mexico is absurd. There is no national spirit there, and if such a thing as national spirit ever existed, long continued anarchy has annihilated it. The moment the army returned from Mexico, the whole of the French residents would have to return with it—and if they remained would be exposed to acts of violence more iniquitous than any yet witnessed. But it is not French citizens and French interests only that have to be defended. France must have regard to the population who received her soldiers with open arms, and who cannot be abandoned to their enemies.

When people say that those who cried "*Viva Maximilian*" should now defend him, they do do not reflect that the Mexicans have not acquired sufficient confidence in their own strength, for they have been utterly demoralized by those who oppressed and plundered them. They must be allowed time to grow into strength and courage; but France must continue by their side and help them to support the Government they have chosen for themselves. France surely would not incur the reproach of not having fully comprehended the great idea of the Emperor; but, above all, she cannot deliver up these populations to the vengeance of their oppressors.

At the very first intelligence of the retreat of the French, the promoters of discord would reappear on the scene. The brigands who are now scattered would once more rally round the flag of Juarez. The Marshal gave as a proof of what he stated, the fact that even at this day the towns evacuated by the French troops are at once abandoned by the inhabitants, so intense is the dread of reprisals from the partisans of Juarez. Maximilian is doing his best to regenerate that unhappy country. He is organizing the army, the finances, public institutions, the administration of justice.

He listens to the advice of those sent out to him by the Emperor Napoleon; and the Mexicans have before their eyes as a model the courage and the discipline of the French army. With respect to the relations subsisting between France and the United States, Marshal Forey observed he was not competent to say any more than this—he had too much esteem for the great American Republic to think that it would prefer a republic of plunderers and brigands in Mexico to a monarchy with honorable men, based on the principles of civilization.

He asked, What must now be done to complete the moral work which France has undertaken? His deliberate opinion was that more troops must be sent to Mexico, and, as this statement called forth murmurs among the Senators, he added that if not more troops, at least those that were there should remain, and more sacrifices in money must be made! It was once said that France was rich enough to pay for her glory, and would it be glorious to leave imperfect the enterprise she has commenced in a distant land? He admitted that money had its importance, but was it right that for a mere sum of money the realization of so great a design, conceived by the Emperor, should be endangered? He did not think so.

When the Marshal concluded his speech, a few Senators said, 'Very good, very good;' but even these few applauded him less because they agreed with him as to the necessity of fresh sacrifices of men and money, than out of compliment to himself. Still, however adverse they and others may be to a longer occupation of Mexico, Marshal Forey's description of those parts of the country not held by the French is most probably correct.

No man considers himself safe when the French eagles are out of sight and the French drums out of hearing. It has been repeated over and over again that the hordes that so long oppressed the unhappy Mexicans were scattered, demoralized, completely discouraged, and utterly powerless for evil. Marshal Forey, whose authority cannot be called in question, solemnly declares that the moment the last French soldier quits the country the same hordes will issue from their hiding places and join their former leaders, and that the great work of pacification and regeneration will have to be commenced again.

It is now too late to object that the labor should never have been undertaken; but as it has been undertaken it cannot be relinquished before it is half accomplished. It would be cruel to abandon the Mexicans who welcomed the French as their liberators to the vengeance of enemies who will on that account show them less mercy than before, and it would be strange indeed if the French people left their own countrymen to the fate which awaits them.

No doubt the regeneration of a people is slow; and it is not easy to excite a national spirit by means of a force. But the example of the French army will do much in inspiring the Mexicans with a self-reliance which they certainly do not now feel. Those who now fly from their homes, not because they are numerically inferior to their spoilers, but because their spirit has been long broken, do not yet know all they might do; but, sooner or later, and under such teachers, they will shake off their torpor, and learn that their safety consists, not in flight, but in resistance to their enemies.

I cannot say what truth there is in the rumor that there was any concert between Marshal Forey and the Emperor, but I believe that the sentiments to which he gave utterance are not very different from those of the Emperor, though he declared he merely spoke for himself. With regard to the danger which the Marshal said would be sure to follow from the withdrawal of the French army, *La France* observes:—

"Two considerations reassure us. The first, that no one in France and no one out of France can desire or hope that we should quit Mexico, and abandon, without guarantee, to the hazard of violent reaction and anarchical passions, the interests which we went to that country to guard. The second is, that if we quit Mexico the respect due to our name and the knowledge of our power will remain after us, and in no quarter of the world is anybody ignorant that the sword of France is never too far off to protect a right or to avenge an injury."

What the guarantees may be of which *La France* speaks is not hinted. Perhaps it hopes that the Americans will themselves support the throne of Maximilian against its domestic enemies. No doubt France is powerful to defend her rights, and to punish those who invade them; but if those rights—that is, the right of the Emperor Maximilian—be attacked, France would have to send out a second army, and begin again. It were much better to remain until the Mexicans are able to protect their own rights, and avenge their own wrongs, but which, Marshal Forey tells us—and he has not been contradicted—they are yet in competent to do.

—We learn from the *Historical Magazine* that William A. Jones, the critic and essayist, has lately retired from the post of librarian of Columbia College, which he has held for the last fourteen years. How acceptably he has fulfilled the duties of that office, the emphatic testimonials of some of the leading members of the Board of Trustees satisfactorily tell us. The college is fortunate in his successor, the Rev. Beverly Robinson Betts, an accomplished scholar and gentleman, for some years past rector of the Episcopal church at Maspeth, Long Island.

SURVEY NOTICE.

All persons interested in the plan of the TENTH SECTION OF THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD,

Bounded as follows:—

No. 206. Northeast by Stenton avenue, Northwest by Mermaid avenue, Southeast by Gorgas street, Southwest by Germantown avenue,

are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia, have fixed

THURSDAY, March 29, 1866,

At 10 o'clock A. M.,

at the Court-room Main Building of the State House, to consider said plan and any objections against the same, which may be made by any freeholder; and in the meanwhile the said plan may be seen at the Office of the Department of Surveys for the City of Philadelphia, No. 212 S. FIFTH Street, and a Duplicate thereof at the office of JESSE LIGHTFOOT, Surveyor and Regulator of the Ninth Survey District, Depot Building, Germantown.

F. CARROLL BREWSTER, Solicitor of the City of Philadelphia.

(Docket 5, page 37.) 2 24 lawt3 29

SURVEY NOTICE.

All persons interested in the plan of the FOURTH SECTION OF THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD,

Bounded as follows:—

No. 198. Northeast by Green street, Northwest by Carpenter street, Southeast by W. Washington avenue, Southwest by Wissahickon avenue,

are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia, have fixed

THURSDAY, March 29, 1866,

At 10 o'clock A. M.,

at the Court-Room, Main Building of the State House, to consider said plan and any objections against the same, which may be made by any Freeholder, and in the meanwhile, the said plan may be seen at the Office of the Department of Surveys for the City of Philadelphia, No. 212 South FIFTH Street, and a Duplicate thereof at the Office of JESSE LIGHTFOOT, Surveyor and Regulator of the Ninth Survey District, Depot Building, Germantown.

F. CARROLL BREWSTER, Solicitor of the City of Philadelphia.

(Docket 5, Page 39.) 2 24 lawt 3 29

SURVEY NOTICE.

All persons interested in the plan of the TENTH SECTION OF THE FIRST WARD,

Bounded as follows:—

No. 179. On the North by Wolf street, On the East by Delaware river, On the South by Curtin street, On the West by Fifth street.

Are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia, have fixed

THURSDAY, March 29, 1866,

at 10 o'clock A. M.,

At the Court Room, Main Building of the State House, to consider said plan and any objections against the same which may be made by any freeholder, and in the meanwhile the said plan may be seen at the Office of the Department of Surveys for the City of Philadelphia, No. 212 S. FIFTH Street, And a Duplicate thereof at the office of CHARLES S. CLOSE, Surveyor and Regulator of the Second Survey District, No. 331 REED street

F. CARROLL BREWSTER, Solicitor of the City of Philadelphia.

(Docket 5 page 35.) 2 24 lawt3 29

SURVEY NOTICE.

All persons interested in the plan of the FIFTH SECTION OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH WARD,

Bounded as follows:—

No. 203. North by Porter street, West by Twenty-sixth street, South by Curtin street, East by Broad street,

are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia have fixed

THURSDAY, March 29, 1866.

At 10 o'clock A. M.,

at the Court-room, Main Building of the State House, to consider said plan and any objections against the same which may be made by any freeholder, and in the meanwhile the said plan may be seen at the Office of the Department of Surveys for the city of Philadelphia, No. 212 S. FIFTH Street, and a Duplicate thereof at the Office of THOMAS DALY, Surveyor and Regulator of the First Survey District, No. 923 WASHINGTON Avenue.

F. CARROLL BREWSTER, Solicitor of the City of Philadelphia.

(Do .) 24lawt3 29

SURVEY NOTICE.

All persons interested in the REVISION OF GRADES OF FIFTEENTH AND TWENTIETH WARDS,

Bounded as follows:—

No. 13. North by Girard Avenue, West by Pennsylvania Avenue, South by Parrish street, East by Twenty-ninth street,

Are notified that the Court of Quarter Sessions for the City and County of Philadelphia, have fixed

THURSDAY, March 29, 1866,

At 10 o'clock A. M.,

at the Court Room, Main Building of the State House, to consider said plan and any objections against the same, which may be made by any Freeholder, and in the meanwhile, the said plan may be seen at the Office of the Department of Surveys for the City of Philadelphia, No. 212 SOUTH FIFTH STREET, and a Duplicate thereof at the Office of E. D. ROBERTS, Surveyor and Regulator of the Fourth Survey District, No. 1104 SPRING GARDEN STREET.

F. CARROLL BREWSTER, Solicitor for the City of Philadelphia.

(Docket 5, page 43.) 2 24 lawt3 29

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only* Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested. 701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than $500,000 Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS. Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

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JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19 5

FIRE INSURANCE. THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 158 S. FOURTH Street.

Charter Perpetual. Authorized Capital, $500 000. Paid-up Capital, $100,000.

Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country.

DIRECTORS.

James Brown, Charles A. Duy, Wm. D. Lewis, William B. Bullock, Wm. N. Needles, John D Taylor, Thomas Kimber, Jr., Lemuel Coffin, J. Hillborn Jones, John Woodside, Wm. C. Longstreth, J. N. Hutchinson,

JAMES BROWN, President.
CHAS. A. DUY, Vice-President.
THOMAS NEILSON, Secre

SHIPPING.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED INDEPENDENT OUTSIDE LINE FOR NEW YORK is receiving Freights daily at low rates, SECOND WHARF BELOW SPRUCE STREET, and will insure at low rates.

P. R CLARK, Agent,
2 5 1m Nos. 314 and 316 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE. "ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS," "HIBERNIA," "CALEDONIA," "BRITANNIA," "COLUMBIA," "CAMBRIA," "INDIA."

Steam to LIVERPOOL LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.

CABINS.........$90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE.........$30

Steamship "HIBERNIA" leaves SATURDAY, January 27.

THE PAID CERTIFICATES issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE. Also, to and from ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates, from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.

Apply to W. A. HAMILL, Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE."
1 15 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—Calling at QUEENSTOWN. The Inman Line, sailing SEMI-WEEKLY, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, March 3.
CITY OF MANCHESTER, Wednesday, March 7.
EDINBURGH, Saturday, March 10.

At noon, from Pier 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.

First Cabin	$90·00	Steerage	$30·00
First Cabin to London	95·00	Steerage to London	34·00
First Cabin to Paris	105·00	Steerage to Paris	40·00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. etc., at moderate rates.

Passage by the Wednesday steamers:—Cabin $90·00; Steerage, $35·00; payable in United States currency.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or its equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
1 25 No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, Staten Island, No. 40 N. EIGHTH Street.

This Company, so long and favorably known in New York for the past forty-six years, have opened an office as above. Ladies' and gentlemen's garments and wearing apparel of every kind Dyed and Cleaned in the most perfect manner. Stains and spots removed from garments without being ripped.

Merchants having goods of undesirable colors can have them redyed in superior style. 1 29 mw3m

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 1§ No. 114 MARKET Street.

WILEY & BROTHER, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN HAVANA CIGARS AND MEERSCHAUM PIPES, N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.

We offer the finest Havana Cigars at prices from 20 to 30 per cent. below the regular rates.

Also, the celebrated "LONE JACK" SMOKING TOBACCO, which is far superior to any yet brought before the public.

Motto of Lone Jack:—"SEEK NO FURTHER, FOR NO BETTER CAN BE FOUND." 1 15 3m

FITLER, WEAVER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF

Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords, Twines, Etc.,

No. 23 North WATER Street, and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue, PHILADELPHIA.

EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER, CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14§

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY. JOHN T. BAILEY & CO., No. 113 N. FRONT and No. 114 N. WATER Street. Philadelphia.

DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.
2 22§ JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

J. C. PERKINS, LUMBER MERCHANT, Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,

No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24§

WILLIAM S. GRANT, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,

AGENT FOR

Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc. W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma. Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 1 24

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES, AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 2 2§
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL.

THE COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the Anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE GAS for Extracting Teeth without pain. WE DO NO OTHER DENTAL WORK. Office, No. 737 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. 2 5 1m*

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE. STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF The Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, ON THE FIRST OF JANUARY, 1866.

FIRST.

1. Capital Stock......... $100,000 00
2. Number of shares of stock subscribed for, one thousand.
3. Amount of assessments or instalments on stock paid in cash.. 100,000 00

SECOND—THE PROPERTY OR ASSETS HELD BY THE COMPANY.

1. The value, or nearly as may be, of the real estate held by the Company......... 12,000 00
2. Amount of cash on hand, deposited in First National Bank, Springfield......... $6,454 25
3. Amount of cash on hand, deposited in Oyuchon National Bank, Springfield......... 2,620 47
4. Amount of cash in hands of agents and in course of transmission.... 22,471 98 —31,546 70
5. Amount of loans secured by bonds and mortgages, constituting the first lien on real estate, on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing.... 413,261 26
8. Amounts of stocks owned by the company:—

43 shares National Bank of Commerce, Boston	$4,730 00		
25 shares Webster National Bank, Boston	$2,800 00		
15 shares Elliot National Bank, Boston	$1,620 00		
50 shares First National Bank, Springfield	$5,600 00		
42 shares Second National Bank, Springfield	$5,376 00		
3 shares Agawam National Bank, Springfield	$330 00		
15 shares Oyuchon National Bank, Springfield	$2,025 00		
27 shares First National Bank, Northampton	$3,240 00		
19 shares First National Bank, Chicopee	$2,375 00	Market value	28,096 00
$158,000 U. S. Gov. Securities		do	161,80· 00
$1000 Michigan State Bonds		do	1,100 00

9. Amount of stock held by the Company as collateral security for loans:—

		Mkt val.
36 shares Chicopee National Bank, Springfield	$3,600	
20 shares of Second National Bank, Springfield	2,000—	$5,000
10 shares of N. Y. and New Haven R. R. Co.	1,000—	1,100
18 shares of Glasgow Manufacturing Co.	1,800	
$1000 U. S. Government 7·30 notes	1,000—	2,625
24 shares Chicopee National Bank, Springfield	2,400	
9 shares Oyuchon National Bank, Springfield	900	
$3000 Rome and Watertown R. R. bonds	3,000—	6,000
5 shares Springfield Aqueduct Co.	500—	300
10 shares Springfield Aqueduct Co.	1,000	
$300 U. S. Government 7·30 notes	300—	1,000
36 shares Chicopee National Bank, Springfield	3,600	
$10 000 U. S. Government 6 per cent. 1881	10,000—	13,500
20 shares Third National Bank, Springfield	2,000	
$1000 City of Springfield bonds	1 00	0—2,800
$20,450 U. S. Government 5 20s	20,450—	20,450
$2000 U. S. Government 6 per cent. 1881	2,000—	2,000
$3350 U. S. Government 7 3-10 per cent.	3,350—	3,050
		$57,825 00

11. Amount of premium notes......... 390,333 19
12. Amount of interest on investments made by the Company accrued and unpaid..... 65,027 24

Amount of all other loans on collateral or personal security......... 16,100 00
Amount of deferred premium......... 77,638 71
Amount due from agents......... 31,656 14
$1,286,502 21

THIRD—LIABILITIES OF THE COMPANY.

2. Amount of the claims for losses. $5,000 00
6. Amount of losses during the year......... 27,500 00 $32,500 00

FOURTH—INCOME OF THE COMPANY.

1. Amount of cash premium received......... $396,756 11
2. Amount of premium notes taken by the Company......... 152,061 46
4. Amount of interest money received from the investments of the Company......... 39,424 52
5. Amount of income of the Company from any other sources, interest accrued......... $20,000 $588,242 09

FIFTH—EXPENDITURES OF THE COMPANY.

1. Amount of losses paid during the year......... $119,750 00
4. Amount paid for reinsurance premiums......... 378 09
5. Amount of return premiums.... 29,179 94
6. Amount of dividends paid during the year......... 7,021 87
7. Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to the agents and officers of the Company......... 81,272 03
8. Amount of taxes paid by the Company......... 2,302 75
9. Amount of all other expenses and expenditures of the Company......... 10,759 60—$231,665 18

CALEB RICE, President.
F. B. BACON, Secretary.

BRANCH OFFICE,
No. 702 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

State of Massachusetts, County of Hampden, ss.

Be it remembered, that on this 20th day of February, A. D. 1866, before the subscriber, a Commissioner in and for the State of Pennsylvania, duly commissioned and authorized by the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, to take the acknowledgment of Deeds and other writings, to be used and recorded in the said State of Pennsylvania, and to administer oaths and affirmations, personally appeared Caleb Rice, President, and F. B. Bacon, Secretary, of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, and made oath that the above and foregoing is a true statement of the condition of said Company upon the 1st day of January, A. D. 1866.

[SEAL] And I further certify that I have made personal examination of the condition of the said Massachusetts Life Insurance Company on this day, and am satisfied they have assets safely invested to the amount of 1,286,502. 24-100 dollars. That I have examined the securities now in the hands of the Company, as set forth in the foregoing statement, and the same are of the value represented in the statement. I further certify that I am not interested in the affairs of said Company except as one of the assured.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed my official seal, this twentieth day of February, A. D. 1866. GEORGE WALKER,
2 24stuth3t Commissioner for Pennsylvania.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835. OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

MARINE INSURANCE ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT } To all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES On Merchandise generally. On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 5 per cent. loan, '71	$95,000 00
120 000	" 6 " " '81	128 100 00
200,000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan. Treasury Notes	194 375 00
100 000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	90 555·
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53 250·
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25 000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750· 0
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8 580·0
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250·00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,900·00
170 700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	170,700·0
$1,036,850 Par.	Market value	$996 560 00
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	121,013 87
	Balances due at Agencies,—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	40 511·44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $ 133. Estimated value	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks ... $55,956 89	
	Cash in Drawer ... 678·48	56,635·37
		$1,253,630 18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George C. Leiper, Hugh Craig, Robert Burton, John D Taylor, Samuel E. Stokes, J. F. Penistan, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooks, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvain, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, Pittsburg, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 12 13

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866, $2,506,851·96.

Capital......... $400 000 00
Accrued Surplus......... 944 543 15
Premiums......... 1,162,308 81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 53. INCOME FOR 1866, $310 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker, Tobias Wagner, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, Edward C. Dale, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Francis W. Lewis, M. D. Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 3 1231

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 133 S. FOURTH Street

PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000 or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird, of M. W. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsly, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work, of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin No. 322 Chesnut street. 11 3§

THE PROVIDENT Life and Trust Co., OF PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania Third M 22d, 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, AND GRANTS ANNUITIES.

CAPITAL, $150,000.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel R. Shipley, Jeremiah Hacker, Joshua H Morris, Richard Wood, Richard Cadbury, Henry Haines, T Wistar Brown, William C. Longstreth, Charles F. Coffin.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.

OFFICE. [7 28§
No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL. No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge, M. B. Mahoney, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Samuel Wilcox, Lawrence Lewis, Jr. David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McHenry, Edmond Castillon, Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 28§

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30§

THE GIANTS OF THE LAST GENERATION.

Personal Reminiscences of Thomas Ewing.

The following personal sketches of Webster, Clay, and Taylor, the Whig leaders and luminaries of twenty and thirty years ago, are rendered of peculiar interest by the fact that their author is the venerable Thomas Ewing, the Nestor of Ohio statesmen, who occupied a seat in the Senate with Webster and Clay, became a member of President Taylor's Cabinet, and was for many years the political associate and intimate personal friend of all these distinguished leaders. The manuscripts were forwarded by Mr. Ewing as contributions to the Sanitary Fair held in Cleveland in the spring of 1864, but were mislaid at that time, and have never, until now, been published:—

Daniel Webster.

Mr. Webster's speech in reply to Hayne exhibits the mental photograph of the man most perfectly. It was delivered just before I knew him, but after I became familiar with his manner I could see him in any and every part of it, as perfectly as if I had been actually present. I thought and still think it the mightiest effort of parliamentary or forensic eloquence found in literature—superior to Demosthenes' plea for the crown, Cicero against Verres, or Fox on the Westminster election.

He was perfectly familiar with the British classics, from Spencer to Sheridan inclusive, and with the Latin of the Augustan age. But he knew little of Latin prosody. I sat immediately behind him in the Senate. One day Mr. Forsyth was declaiming on that never-ending theme, the Tariff, when Mr. Webster wrote upon a piece of paper and handed back to me a Latin line, saying:—

"I have half a mind to quote this on Forsyth."

It struck me as wrong, but knowing less perhaps of prosody than himself, I could not tell why. I replied:—

"It is nearly Virgil, but I think not quite."

He said, "We will soon see," and beckoning to him Mr. Everett, who was leaning against a column near the President's seat, Mr. Webster handed to him the paper, and said:—"Is that Virgil?"

He took up a pen, struck out a word of one syllable, interlined the same word in another place, and handed it back, saying, "Now it is." The line was from the Fourth Book of Eneid:—

"Exoriare aliquis nostris ex ossibus ultor."

He had misplaced the "ex."

One of his quotations I thought unsurpassed for force and brevity. He was discussing General Jackson's proposition to reject all bank depositories and take charge of the public funds himself. "It was the age of banks, though banks sometimes broke; it was the age of steamboats, though steamboats sometimes blew up. But what community or people would go back to private depository? Who that go upon seas or rivers would reject the steamboat and adopt the old scow?" This was the general course of thought—I cannot recall his language. He then referred, as the representative boat and boatmen we were about to imitate, to the ancient ferryman Charon and his outfit: *Ipse ratem conto subigit.* It did not, however, make an impression according to its merit.

I was in New York city with him, I do not remember the year; but while he was a widower. On one of our rides he told me a pleasant story of a gentleman a little past the middle line of life, who asked in marriage a blooming girl just touching womanhood. The point of the story was answered by the father refusing his request. I had heard it told of Webster himself, and I replied in part of a line of "Horace," which I chanced to remember:—"*De te have fabula narratur.*" He made the line complete by adding the first words in a tone of interrogation:—"*Mutato nomine?*" "No," I said, "with your own proper name." He received it very pleasantly, and I thought the personal application the true one.

We dined with Chancellor Kent and his fine Yankee wife, fit representative of the Roman matron, if that were indeed praise beyond what she in fact was. I think it was in the fiftieth year of their marriage. Chancellor Jones and Judge Kent the younger made up the party. The winter previous, in discussing post office frauds, I referred to what had occurred in a former session—I not a member, but "a looker-on, here in Vienna." The quotation was hackneyed "past all use, but always quoted wrong"—Venice. Young Kent said it had been a great deal discussed in the social circles; he was confident I had it right, but could not find it. Mr. Webster immediately replied: "Measure for Measure, Vincentio, in the Fifth Act," and gave a few lines of the context. The old Chancellor sprung to his feet and ran across the room like a pleased boy, delighted with Webster's reading. The play is seldom or never represented on the stage, and therefore little known in fashionable circles.

The last time I met him, before some difference as to national policy cast a shade of unkindness between us, was in the Supreme Court. I was then attending to my causes; he in the Senate, but waiting the coming on of some very important case. I met him every morning about 11 for near a month. The Senate sat at 12, and we walked behind the Judges' seats and were social. One day I was detained at home. The next morning we met at the usual hour, and as we shook hands, he said:—"One morn I missed him." This was kindly and handsome, and when I read that on his death-bed he asked for "Gray's Elegy" the scene rushed upon my memory with a force that almost unmanned me. How often, morning, noon, and evening, have I since missed him!

Henry Clay.

Mr. Clay, with all his terrible power of denunciation, was in ordinary debate pleasant and playful. When dealing with an ordinary adversary he often reminded me of the lines in Milton's description of Eden before the fall:—

"Sportive the lion ramped, and in his paw
Dandled the kid."

On one occasion, the year I do not remember, but it was the first time the Whigs carried an election in the city of New York, I found him early in his seat with a newspaper in his hand. As soon as the journal was read, he rose quite out of order—announced to the President (Mr. Van Buren) the Whig victory, spoke of their noble efforts in the cause of their country, and of their brilliant success. "Your own fellow-citizens, Mr. President—the proud capital of your noble State—has made its voice heard in our halls, in defense of the Constitution of our country. Ah! Mr. President, does not this warm your patriotic heart?"

The impudence and absurdity of this appeal was too much for the dignity of a presiding officer. Mr. Van Buren's face drew itself into I know not how many indescribable lines, in which the comical predominated, and he slid down in his seat until nothing of him was visible but the smooth top of his head. He soon called some one to the chair, came down, took a pinch of snuff with Mr. Clay, and after a wholesome laugh between them, the morning business went on.

His classical allusions (English classics) were few, but sufficiently happy. His attempts to cite poetry generally failed. On one occasion he attempted the hackneyed quotation from *Hamlet*:—

"Let the galled jade wince, our withers are unwrung."

He mistook the last syllable, and with great distinctness and fine emphasis made it "unwrung." Watkins Leigh sat on his right, I on his left; both at the same instant, in suppressed voices, pronounced the word "unwrung." The noble prompting confused him; he drew himself up, and with stronger emphasis made the word "unhung." He stood with a very pleasant countenance until the laugh, which had become general, subsided, and then, with a gentle shake of his head, and a long drawing out of the first word, said: "Ah! murder will out." I almost imagined he had slipped on purpose to show his adroitness in recovering. But his wit was sometimes displayed in a less kindly spirit. All will remember Mr. Buchanan's disingenuous letter on the subject of "bargain and corruption." Mr. Clay never forgot, never forgave it, and never failed to take occasion, and it none arose, to make occasion, to punish it. About 1834 or '35 a matter of some interest was under discussion. A leading Whig or two had spoken, and two or three of the rank and file of the Democratic party, but no Democrat then prominent. Walker, of Mississippi, was speaking. As he was drawing to a close, I observed that Mr. Clay was paying unusual attention. The moment Walker closed he sprang to his feet and spoke for five or ten minutes with great vehemence of manner, saying nothing, but simply vaporing.

He boasted that the noble Whigs came out on every question that arose, with promptness and decision, while the Democratic leaders put their rank and file forward to skirmish, while they lay by and waited and watched the popular indications. "Come out," said he, "come out like men, define your positions. Let us hear from you; I call for the leader of the party." Mr. Wright and Mr. Buchanan sat near each other on a line with Mr. Clay, who obviously directed his remarks to one or both of them. Mr. Wright looked up for a moment—picked with his finger the hair behind his ear—and turned to his writing. Mr. Buchanan looked and listened, and, when Mr. Clay took his seat, rose and replied with high indignation—he was surprised at the gentleman from Kentucky: "He knows well, and the Senate can bear me witness, that I am prompt and direct in expressing my opinion on subjects as they arise, but I choose to take my own time and consult my own conscience. The gentleman from Kentucky need not expect to force me into this discussion or any other till I choose to engage in it."

Mr. Clay, in his blandest manner, assured the gentleman from Pennsylvania that he had no reference whatever to him—"far from it," said he, and, with mighty emphasis, "I called for the leaders of the party." Mr. Buchanan appealed to the Senate—the gentleman from Kentucky fixed his eyes upon *him* and addressed his remarks to *him* throughout. Mr. Clay, in his softest and most conciliatory tone and phrase, said he could well conceive how the gentleman from Pennsylvania had fallen into the error. "I often," said he, "suppose that a gentleman is looking at me, when in fact he looks quite another way." (Mr. Buchanan has a cast of the eye.) I said to Mr. Clay when he took his seat, "Your first blow was cruel but magnificent, the last savage warfare—tomahawking."

"Ah! d—n him," said Mr. Clay, "he writes letters."

General Taylor.

Justice to the memory of General Taylor requires that I mention one act of his which belongs in history, but which is buried so deep under the rubbish of departmental reports that it will probably never see the light.

The last night of the Presidency of Mr. Polk he issued an order to his military commandant in New Mexico to surrender the country to Texas whenever the authorities of the State should demand it. This was discovered by one of the members of General Taylor's Cabinet some time in the latter part of the summer, and his attention called to it at a Cabinet meeting. He turned to Crawford, Secretary of War, and said: "Revoke the order at once, and direct the commandant to defend the country and people against all who may attack or assert dominion over them, whether Navajoes or Texans, until Congress or the Supreme Court shall order otherwise."

The order was at once made, and I suppose made known to the Southern leaders by Mr. Crawford.

They—Toombs, Stephens, and others—endeavored to induce General Taylor to recall his order and restore Polk's. This he peremptorily refused. They enquired of him what he would do if Texas sent an armed force to take possession? He said he would defend it with all the means in his power.

Toombs, in telling this to one of his friends, who repeated it to me, said, "The worst of it is he will do it!"

And they immediately arrayed themselves with the opposition. T. EWING.

Lancaster, Ohio, February 16, 1866.

—Lamartine will receive forty thousand francs for his "Life of Byron," now in course of publication in the Paris *Constitutionnel*. The proprietors of that journal, it is said, have paid him thirty thousand francs for another work, entitled "Ma Mere," which has been in their hands two years, with the understanding that it was not to appear until at least that time had elapsed.

—At a Cabinet Council held at Montreal on Friday a report was presented from the Reciprocity Commissioners, just returned from Washington, discussing the propriety of increasing the Canadian excise duties, and generally of inaugurating a policy and tariff antagonistic to the United States, in the hope of thereby forcing the American Government to yield to the demand for a renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty.

FURNITURE.

BUY FURNITURE
AT
GOULD & CO.'S
UNION DEPOTS,
Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street,
(Opposite Christ Church),
And Corner of NINTH and MARKET
The largest, cheapest, and best stock of
FURNITURE
Of every description in the world. 2 10

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock, of every variety of Furniture which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes Book-cases Mattresses, Lounges, Etc. Etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
1 15 2m* N. E. Cor. SECOND AND RACE STS.

GAS! GAS!! GAS!!!
REDUCE YOUR GAS BILLS.
Stratton's Regulator for Gas Burners,
(Patented November 21, 1865.)
It is a matter of considerable importance to gas consumers generally, and of especial importance to all keepers of hotels and large boarding houses, to have such gas burners as will admit of being easily and permanently adjusted to suit the special requirements of the locality of each; because those who have not to pay the bills feel but little or no interest in economizing the gas, and sometimes carelessly, or thoughtlessly, turn on twice or three as much as would answer their needs.
Call and examine, or send your orders to
STRATTON & CO.,
AT THE FLORENCE OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street, Philada.
Retail price, 35 cents each. 2 12 mwf2m

EUREKA!
THE INFALLIBLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.
THIS IS NO HAIR DYE.
THE IMMENSE SUCCESS with which this preparation has met during the short time it has been before the public, has induced the thousands and tens of thousands who have used and attested its virtues, to pronounce it the ONLY and TRUE Hair Restorative. The Eureka has been introduced into all the principal cities both East and West, and having faithfully performed all that is claimed for it, has superseded all other Hair Preparations. The Eureka restores Grey Hair to its original color; prevents the hair from falling out, by causing a healthy condition of the scalp, imparting to the hair a softness, and gloss, and youthful appearance that no other Hair Preparation can produce. The Eureka is free from all impurities or poisonous drugs, and can be used without soiling scalp or hands.
Manufactured and sold wholesale and retail by
ROBERT FISHER, Sole Agent,
No. 25 N. FIFTH Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Agents for Pennsylvania, DYOTT & CO., No 232 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia. 1 20 mwf3m

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION.
Of Request to the Legislature Relative to the Lombard and South Streets Passenger Railway Company.

Whereas, a bill purporting to be a supplement to the acts of Assembly incorporating the Lombard and South Streets Passenger Railway Company is now pending in the Senate of this Commonwealth, which authorizes and empowers, amongst other things, the said Company "to extend their railway along Dock street from Front street to Third street, along Third and Second streets from South to Market streets, along Front street northward to Vine street, and upon any other street from their present line to Market street which is not now occupied by a railway track, to extend their track to the Eastwick Skating Park, and to carry marketing, vegetables, fruit, and light freight on said railway, between Broad and Prime streets and Delaware avenue," all of said unlimited powers and franchises to be exercised without the consent of the Councils of the city of Philadelphia being first had and obtained.

And whereas, In accordance with manifest propriety and public expediency, the present charter of the aforementioned company requires the consent of the Councils of Philadelphia to any further extension of their railway along any street of the said city, and any attempt to repeal such salutary provisions in said charter should, in the discharge of an imperative public duty, be resisted by the Councils of the city of Philadelphia by petition and remonstrance, addressed to the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is hereby respectfully and earnestly requested and petitioned not to enact into a law the aforementioned bill now pending in the Senate, or any bill of a like nature, without making necessary to the validity of the grant therein of a franchise or franchises to lay or use a railway track or tracks in, upon, or along any public street, avenue, or highway of the city of Philadelphia, that the consent of the Councils of the city of Philadelphia thereto shall be previously asked and obtained.

Resolved, That the Presidents of the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia are requested and directed to lay before each branch of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth these resolutions and the preamble thereto, duly attested, as early as practicable.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-sixth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
2 28 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

WALL PAPERS.

HOWELL & BOURKE,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
N. E. CORNER OF FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.
2 15

INTERNAL REVENUE.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS
UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET,
CENTRAL DEPOT,
No. 103 S. FIFTH STREET,
(One door below Chesnut.)
ESTABLISHED 1862.

REVENUE STAMPS of every description constantly on hand, and in any amount.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.
United States Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia or New York, or Current Funds received in payment.
Particular attention paid to small orders.
The decisions of the Commission can be consulted, and any information regarding the law cheerfully given.
The following rates of discount are allowed:—
On all orders of $25, two per cent discount.
On all orders of $100, three per cent. discount.
On all orders of $300, four per cent. discount.
All orders should be sent to
HARDING'S STAMP AGENCY
No. 304 Chesnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 16

DENTISTRY.

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the ARMY, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 S. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 11 8 \$

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1 1 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, IN duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, the 16th day of April, 1866, for the delivery at 6000 head of BEEF CATTLE on the hoof, for the use of captured Indians. The cattle to be delivered to the A. U. S., for Indians at Fort Sumner, New Mexico.

The first delivery to be on the 1st day of July, 1866, and to consist of 500 head of cattle; the subsequent deliveries to be in such numbers and at such times as may be required by the undersigned.

The cattle must be from three to five years old, and must weigh at least 400 pounds net (their weight to be ascertained according to manner laid down in the Subs. Regulations of 1853), and to be of the best marketable quality. No Stags, Bulls, Cows, or heifers will be received.

Whenever, in the opinion of the A. C. S. for Indians, at Fort Sumner, the cattle presented do not fulfil the conditions here set forth, as many as do not will be rejected. Ten per cent. of money due contractors will be retained until the contract is fulfilled.

Two responsible persons must sign each bid, guaranteeing that if the contract is awarded to the party or parties therein proposing, they will enter into ample bonds for the faithful fulfilment of the contract, and when the parties thus offering as sureties are unknown to the undersigned, their ability to reimburse the loss to the United States, which would accrue in case of failure, must be attested before a magistrate or other officer empowered to administer oaths.

The parties to whom this contract is let will be expected to fill the contract themselves—any sub-letting of the contract will be considered as a failure to comply with the contract, and the contractor will be held responsible therefor.

Endorse on the envelope "Proposals for Beef Cattle, at Fort Sumner, New Mexico"

W. H. BELL,
Captain and C. S. and Brevet Major, U. S. A.
Office Purchasing and Depot C. S., District of New Mexico, Santa Fe, N. M., February 7, 1866. 3 12 3t

ARMY SUPPIES.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING COMMISSARY, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE TENNESSEE, NASHVILLE, TENN., February 21, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS,
which must be in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M.,
THURSDAY, March 15, 1866,
for supplying FRESH BEEF, of good and marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarter meat (necks, shanks, and kidney tallow to be excluded), for issue to the troops and others supplied by the Government with rations, at the following posts in the Military Division of Tennessee:—Atlanta and Macon, Ga., Nashville, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Huntsville, Ala., and at all posts drawing supplies from the above-named posts.

Contract to be in force six months, commencing on the 1st day of April, 1866, and ending the 30th day of September, 1866, or such less time as the Commissary-General of Subsistence may direct.

The necks of the cattle slaughtered for beef to be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breast trimmed down.

The shanks of fore quarters to be cut off from three to four inches above the knee joint, and of hind quarters from six to eight inches above the gambrel or hock joint.

Payment will be made monthly, or as early thereafter as funds may be received therefor, and in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

Separate bids will be received for each of the above posts, or one bid may include them all.

No bids will be received from persons who come under the exceptions of the President's Amnesty Proclamation. Nor will bids in which such persons are interested, either directly for indirectly, be received, unless they can produce the pardon of the President.

Bids from all other persons under said Proclamation must be accompanied by the Amnesty Oath.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, stating that if a contract is awarded they will enter bonds for the faithful fulfilment of the contract.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any and all bids offered.

Indorse envelopes "Proposals for Fresh Beef," and address the same to the undersigned.

M. P. SMALL,
Brevet Colonel and C. S.,
2 26 16t Nashville, Tenn.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF SURPLUS HARD BREAD.
SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. A., No. 8 S. GAY STREET, BALTIMORE, Md., February 27, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until SATURDAY, March 17, 1866, for the purchase of surplus HARD BREAD on hand at this depot

Proposals must state that the offer is made under advertisement of this date.

The bread is in boxes of fifty (50) pounds each. No proposals received for less than twenty (20) boxes.

Purchases will be delivered on board of transports without expense to the purchaser.

Payment required in Government funds on notification of acceptance of bid. Twenty days allowed purchasers to remove stores.

Proposals to be endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Hard Bread," and addressed to

THOMAS WILSON,
Brevet Lt.-Col. and C. S. U. S. A.,
2 26 17t Brevet Brig.-Gen. Volunteers.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, February 28, 1866.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS AT THE NAVY YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

There will be sold to the highest bidders, at Public Auction, at noon, the 12th day of April, by the Ordnance Officer at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, N. H., one hundred and eighty-five thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine (185,969) pounds NAVY POWDER, as follws:—

131,600 pounds Cannon Powder.
29,219 " Rifle "
25,150 " Musket "

These Powders will be divided into lots of one hundred barrels each

Terms, one-half cash in Government funds, and the remainder on the removal of the Powders, for which a reasonable time, but not more than thirty days, will be allowed, the purchasers, however, to make every exertion to remove the Powders sooner.

H. A. WISE,
3 1 fhm12t Chief of Bureau.

C. C. REUKAUF,
MANUFACTURER OF
LOOKING-GLASS,
PORTRAIT,
PHOTOGRAPH,
AND
PICTURE FRAMES,
AND GILT MOULDINGS!
No. 929 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
PAINTINGS, AND A GREAT VARIETY OF ENGRAVINGS ON HAND.
OLD WORK RECILT EQUAL TO NEW. 11 6 4m

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand.
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street,
One door below seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 2 5

GOVERNMENT SALES.

DANIEL H. BURDETT,
AUCTIONEER.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT VESSELS AT AUCTION.

BURDETT, JONES & CO.,
WILL SELL
ON TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1866,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,
At the Brooklyn Navy Yard, Brooklyn,

By order of the Navy Department, the following-named vessels:—

STEAM TUG "MARIGOLD."
Length, 83 feet; breadth, 19 feet; depth, 8 feet 3 inches; one vertical engine; diameter of cylinder, 26 inches; stroke of piston, 26 inches; one flue and return tubular boiler.

STEAM TUG "LABURNUM."
Length, 100 feet; breadth, 21 feet 3 inches; depth, 9 feet; diameter of cylinder, 32 inches; stroke, 32 inches; one boiler, two furnaces, flue and return tubes.

TERMS—Twenty per cent. on the day of sale, the balance within six days, when the vessels must be removed from the yard.

3 14 t C. H. BELL, Commandant.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSELS AND BARGES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, March 1, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the United States Government Wharf, HANOVER Street, Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., on FRIDAY, March 9, 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following named vessels and barges:—

STEAM FERRY TRANSPORT "WELLES."
Tonnage, 535 85-95 tons; length, 130 feet; beam, 33 feet; depth, 7 10 12 feet; high pressure engine.

STEAMER "OSCEOLA."
Tonnage, 95 32-95 tons; length, 108 feet; beam, 16 5-12 feet; depth, 5 7-12 feet; low pressure engine.

BARGE "DELTA."
Tonnage, 121 21-95 tons; length, 100 2-10 feet; beam, 17 6-10 feet; depth, 7 8-10 feet.

BARGE "KAUFFMAN C. WARNER."
Tonnage, 123 48-95 tons; length, 99 9-10 feet; beam, 17 5-10 feet; depth, 7 5-10 feet.

BARGE "JOSHUA ZIMMERMAN."
Tonnage, 135 18-95 tons; length, 100 feet; beam, 17 5-10 feet; depth, 8 2-10 feet.

BARGE "UNION."
Tonnage, 127 81-95 tons; length, 93 3-10 feet; beam, 17 7-10 feet; depth, 8 3-10 feet.

BARGE "W. H. PLATT."
Tonnage, 89 62-100 tons; length, 92 7-10 feet; beam, 17 1-10 feet; depth, 6 7-10 feet.

BARGE "ANN McCAFFREY."
Tonnage, 111 7-10 tons; length, 100 feet; beam, 17 8-10 fees; depth, 7 7-10 feet.

The above vessels and barges lie at Hanover street wharf, where they may be examined.

Terms of Sale—Cash, in Government funds.

By order of Colonel WILLIAM W. McKIM, Chief Quartermaster Philadelphia Depot.

HENRY BOWMAN,
3 1 9t Captain and A. Q. M.

SALE OF STEAM BOILER, FORCE PUMPS, WATER PIPE, FIRE PLUGS, ETC., comprising
THE WATER WORKS AT GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, FIRST DIVISION, WASHINGTON, D. C., February 26, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster-General, there will be sold on the premises, at public auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, Assistant Quartermaster,

On THURSDAY, April 5, 1866,
at 12 o'clock M., the following described public property, to wit:—

ONE STEAM BOILER,
30 feet long and three feet in diameter (with two 12-inch return flues), made of ¾ inch boiler iron, with all the necessary appurtenances, including cast-iron front, gauge cocks, globe valves, feed pump, smoke-stack, and hood, steam gauge (Ashcroft's patent), grate-bars, pipe, plugs, reducing pieces, etc., all in good order.

TWO WORTHINGTON STEAM FORCE PUMPS, No. 6, 18-inch cylinder, 9-inch stroke, 25-horse power each, and each capable of pumping and forcing 100,000 gallons of water per day. Connected with them are the requisite valves, glands, couplings, bends, elbows, double-valve oil cups, etc. These Pumps are comparatively new, and in complete working order.

A large quantity of WATER PIPE, as follows:—
5,182 feet 6-inch cast-iron Water Pipe.
12,000 " 3-inch " "
800 " 2-inch wrought-iron "
564 " 1¼-inch cast-iron "
2,000 " 1¼-inch " "
1,000 " 1-inch " "
5,000 " ¾-inch " "

THIRTY-ONE CAST-IRON FIRE PLUGS, (Ayres' patent), with all the necessary connections, such as—
¾'s,
Bends,
Stop-cocks,
Elbows,
Four-way pieces, Etc.,
all in excellent condition; together with
ALL THE TOOLS, Etc.,
required for making alterations and repairs in water-pipe, such as
Pipe-cutting Machines,
Taps and Dies,
Flyers,
Crabs,
Drills,
Punches,
Caulking Tools, Etc.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Deliveries will be made to purchasers on or before the first (1st) day of May next.

A boat for Giesboro will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale.

Any further information that may be desired will be given upon application, in person, or by letter, to Captain GEORGE T. BROWNING, A. Q. M., Giesboro, or to this office.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General,
2 26 31t In charge First Division Q. M. G. O.

SALE OF CONDEMNED QUARTERMASTER STORES AT GIESBORO, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, FIRST DIVISION, WASHINGTON, D. C., February 23, 1866.

Will be sold at GIESBORO, D. C., at Public Auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M., on WEDNESDAY, March 7, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of condemned QUARTERMASTER'S STORES, consisting of:—

Horseshoes,	Riding and Cart Saddles,
Manilla Rope,	Neck-straps,
Scrap Iron,	Surcingles,
Bootjacks,	Four-horse Ambulances,
Benches,	Army Wagons, four-horse,
Coffee Boilers,	Wagons, two-horse,
Tin Cups,	Iron Water-wagons,
Knives and Forks,	Whips,
Ladles,	Padlocks,
Camp Kettles,	Bottles,
Dutch Ovens,	Shoeing-boxes,
Dish pans,	Punches,
Mess-pans,	Files,
Tin Plates,	Hammers,
Coal scuttles,	Farrier-knives,
Spoons,	Pincers,
Cooking and Heating Stoves,	Rasps,
	Tongs,
Blankets,	Whitewash Brushes,
Bridles,	Grindstones and Frames,
Horse Brushes,	Picks,
Currycombs,	Lanterns,
Saddle Blankets,	Pioneers,
Buckets,	Rakes,
Casks,	Shovels,
Horse Collars,	Spades,
Head Halters,	Wheelbarrows,
Ambulance Harness,	Bridle-bits,
Four-horse Harness (sets),	Tire Iron,
Hay-racks,	Chain,
Lines,	Scrap Leather,
Martingales,	Coal Oil Barrels, etc. etc.

The stores must be removed by the purchaser within five days from the day of sale.

The horseshoes, rope, and scrap iron will, if desired, be delivered by the Government, free of charge for transportation, on the depot wharf.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

A boat for Giesboro will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General,
2 27 7t In Charge First Division, Q. M. G. O.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE,
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, January 18, 1866.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE AND UNSERVICEABLE NAVY POWDERS AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

There will be sold to the highest bidders, at Public Auction, at noon of the 15th day of March, 1866, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, at the Norfolk Navy Yard, *by sample*, five hundred and thirty-four thousand four hundred and three (534,403) pounds of NAVY POWDERS, as follows:—

502,560 pounds serviceable.
7,877 " condemned.
19,518 " damaged.
4,048 " compressed.

As only about two hundred and seventy-two thousand three hundred and fifty-five (272,355) pounds of these powders are in barrels, purchasers must provide barrels into which the remainder of the powders may be emptied from the tanks, for which a period of thirty (30) days will be allowed. The powder in barrels, however, must be removed within ten days from the day of sale, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds; one-half the purchase money to be deposited at the completion of the sale, and the remainder before the powders are removed.

H. A. WISE,
2 26 15t Chief of Bureau.

SALE OF NEW HOSPITAL CLOTHING, BEDDING, ETC.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., February 13, 1866.

An extensive sale of Hospital Clothing, Bedding, etc., entirely new, and in the original boxes and bales, will be held in this city, at the Judiciary Square Warehouses, Fifth and E streets, back of City Hall, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of March next at 10 o'clock A. M. The following articles will be offered for sale, viz.:—

Shirts	40,000
Drawers	20,000
Socks, pairs	20,000
Slippers, pairs	30,000
Gowns	30,000
Bed-sacks	20,000
Pillow-ticks	10,000
Pillows, Hair	4,000
Towels, Hand	10,000

The attention of the trade and the public at large is called to this sale, as the goods will be sold in lots to suit both large and small purchasers. Quantities as small as one dozen will be sold. Goods will be delivered to purchasers within (5) days from termination of sale.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

C. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon and Purveyor, U. S. A.
C. W. BOTELER, Jr., Auctioneer. 2 14 19t

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, WILMINGTON, Delaware, February 12th, 1866.

SALE OF SURPLUS GOVERNMENT MULES.
All good and serviceable.

Will be sold, at Public Auction, at WILMINGTON, Delaware, on
FRIDAY, the 23d of February,
FRIDAY, the 2d of March,
Two hundred serviceable MULES.
One hundred on each day of sale.

The especial attention of purchasers is invited to the fact that these Mules are large, well paired, and in excellent condition, being the surplus team Mules of Washington Depot.

Animals sold singly.

Sales to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms—Cash, in United States currency.

By order of
Brevet Brigadier General JAMES A. EKIN,
In charge 1st Division Q. M. G. O.
C. H. GALLAGHER,
2 14 14t Captain and A. Q. M.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, WILMINGTON, Delaware, February 12, 1866.

SALE OF 500 SURPLUS GOVERNMENT MULES, All Good and Serviceable.

Will be sold at public auction, at Wilmington, Del., on EVERY FRIDAY during the month of March, ONE HUNDRED MULES.

The especial attention of purchasers is invited to the fact that these Mules are large, well paired, and in excellent condition, being the surplus team Mules of Washington Depot.

Animals sold singly.

Sales to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms—Cash, in United States currency.

By order of
2 27 tmh20 Bvt. Brig.-Gen. JAMES A. EKIN.

AT QUEEN'S NEWS STAND, S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
ALL THE
DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPERS,
MAGAZINES,
PERIODICALS, Etc.,
May be obtained at current rates. 2 15

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Gold, Stocks, and Markets—The New Sanitary Commission—Great Coal Sale—The Collapsed Insurance Company—Minor Items, Etc.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 1.

Gold opens quiet to-day at 137; Exchange, 108; Money easy at 7@8. Government Stocks in good demand and steady at former rates. There is some little activity in railway shares. Freight engagements light, with 600 vessels of all kinds in port. There is a better inquiry for the leading articles of breadstuffs. Sugar, tallow, cocoa, and bacon are in request. Pork, beef, petroleum, oils, hides, cotton, and wool are freely offered at lower rates, with small demand.

On the occasion of the retirement from office of Mr. William McMurray, Treasurer of the Metropolitan Police Board, the forty two captains of the Metropolitan Police District assembled at headquarters, yesterday, and bade that gentleman formal adieu. Subsequently, at a meeting, of which Superintendent Kennedy was chairman, and Inspector Carpenter secretary, Inspectors Dilks and Folk and Captains Todd, Wogiom, and Speight were appointed a committee to draw up and cause to be handsomely engrossed and presented to Mr McMurray, a series of resolutions expressive of the sense of the Police Captains of the Metropolitan District.

The Committee appointed yesterday by the Board of Supervisors to investigate the charges of corruption made against the New County Court House Committee, met yesterday afternoon, but owing to the absence of Mr. Ely, who was not prepared with his interrogatories, the investigation was adjourned til Friday, at 2 P. M. Mr. Ely obtained a mandamus by application to the Supreme Court, compelling the Committee, against whom the charges are brought, to place their books in the hands of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors that they may be open to the public according to law.

In the case of the Morris Fire and Inland Insurance Company, already reported, Mr. John K. Hackett, of this city, was yesterday appointed Receiver, and filed bonds in the sum of $50,000. Mr. John E. Devlin and John R. Martin are his sureties. A telegram from Albany informs us that Mr. E. A. Stansbury, a former President of the Company, has also been appointed Receiver. If this be so, there will doubtless be a conflict as to who has a right to act in the premises.

An alternative *mandamus* was yesterday granted by Justice Barnard, of the Supreme Court, on the petition of Joseph F. Daly against the Board of Supervisors. The motion is made to compel this Board to allow an inspection of their books, records, etc., relative to the expenses of the new Court House now in course of construction. The Court decided the Board must open their books for inspection, or show cause on Monday next why they should not do so.

The representatives of the various Workingmen's Unions of this city assembled at Clinton Hall last evening, and signified their readiness to aid the House Painters' Union in their strike, which they intend to make on Monday next for a reduction of their hours of labor to eight hours a day. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. G. P. Taylor, John Reed, Fisher, Howard Whitfield, D. S. Griffin, William Harding, Vincent N. Lecompte, Irving and Ennis.

At the sale of Scranton coal yesterday, prices were again much lower. Stove coal sold for $8·40 to $8·45; grate, $6·42½ to $6·45; lump, $6·25 to $6·87½; steamer, $6·40 to $6·50. At the January sale, stove coal sold for $9·50 to $9·65; grate, $8·75 to $9·12½; lump, $8 to $8·37½; steamer, $9. It was rumored that the Company would continue their sales monthly, no matter what the prices might be.

At Botanic Hall, in East Broadway, an interesting lecture was delivered last evening by the Rev. V. Koren, of the Norwegian Synod at Decorah, on the Norwegian settlements in the West. The Norwegian population, which in some parts of the Western States is quite numerous, appears to be in a prosperous condition, and much is being done in the way of erecting churches and school-houses among them. In this city a Scandinavian Lutheran congregation has been formed in connection with the Norwegian Synod.

Patrick Kelly and Thomas Collins, two waiters employed in Taylor's Saloon, corner of Franklin street and Broadway, quarrelled on Tuesday evening, and Kelly stabbed Collins in the back with a knife, wounding him slightly. The assailant was committed for trial.

During a quarrel between Alonzo Brown and Edward Shaw, yesterday, at Pier No. 56 East river, Brown knocked down his opponent with a shovel, inflicting serious injuries. Shaw was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, and his assailant was locked up.

The police captains of New York and Brooklyn were called together, yesterday, by Superintendent Kennedy, and instructed in their new duties under the Metropolitan Health Law. They were ordered to be prepared to respond at once with any report which the new Health Commission—which is to organize to-day—may demand at their hands.

FULTON.

THE BRITISH PROVINCES.

More Bank Burglaries—Police Officers and Aldermen Charged with Being Accomplices of the Thieves—Startling Revelations of Canadian Official Morality—The British Provincial Governors in Council, Etc.

TORONTO, February 26.—Canada is on the eve of another Fenian scare that promises to be more widespread than any of those that have taken place this winter. It is well known that the Catholic Bishop of Toronto has expressed his willingness that the Hibernian Society, which heretofore he has denounced, shall make the usual display on St. Patrick's day, and it is believed that all over the province the Irish element will exhibit open hostility on that day.

Indeed, some assert that this is the day fixed upon for General Sweeney to strike—that his plan of attack is to send small raiding parties against Canada on the 17th of March, to cause a diversion and attract the attention of the British troops in Canada, while with his main force he invades New Brunswick, and effects a lodgment on the sea coast. The Government officials here profess to believe that the Canadian Irish on St. Patrick's day will make a demonstration of a threatening nature, as a cover for raids on the border, and that Sweeney will make the lower province this real point of attack. As a protective measure, the loyal Orangemen of the country are arming to assist the Government, and a lively time may be looked for.

To one familiar with the power of the military of Canada it does seem reasonable that Sweeney could not accomplish much here now; but New Brunswick can be reached without crossing rivers and lakes, and with the small force there and the difficulty of obtaining troops in the winter and spring from Canada and England, she would be unable to offer much resistance. There was a time when Sweeney might have taken Canada, but he allowed it to slip by. That he and his Congress and Senate are working in sober earnest I have no doubt; but Canada is no longer accessible. It is impregnable to any force the Fenians can raise. If Sweeney proposes to make a lodgment in a British colony on this continent it must be via the Maine frontier. No longer can it be done by the St. Lawrence, where the ice is already breaking up, and where thirty or forty thousand men can be thrown against him in a few hours.

Last summer, you will recollect, an Alderman of Hamilton, Canada West, ran away to avoid trial for complicity with burglars and pickpockets. It came out then that Sergeant-Major McDowell, of the Toronto police force, was in some way an accomplice with the dishonest Alderman, and certain Hamilton policemen, who were dismissed from office. McDowell, however, escaped punishment, the evidence not being sufficient to convict him. Notwithstanding the breaking up of the Hamilton gang, burglaries and bank robberies were numerous. Among other hauls made was one at the Gore Bank, Galt, which was robbed by a fellow styled "Bristol Bill" and his confederates. This gang was also broken up, and some of the operators arrested. But the most astounding part is yet to come.

A prisoner in the Toronto jail on Saturday expressed a desire to make an affidavit. An attorney named Droit was called, and an affidavit made implicating in the Galt Bank robbery, besides Bristol Bill, Dr. Davis and Gustaff, the latter of whom was last fall accused of having poisoned and attempted to rob a Mr. McKinnon, in Toronto. Gustaff then fled to New York, where he has relatives, and was surrendered to the Canadian authorities under the extradition treaty. Besides Davis and Gustaff, who it is alleged made accomplices of Bristol Bill, it appears that McDowell and other Toronto police, for a consideration, kept the burglars posted upon efforts made for their arrest, and McDowell, it is claimed, secreted Bristol Bill for weeks in his house in this city. It is also charged in the affidavit that several City Detectives, and two Aldermen, one of whom is in the habit of presiding sometimes as Police Magistrate, were in the pay of the bank robbers, and received large money considerations as their share.

All the contents of the affidavit have not leaked out yet—the local papers only connect the police with the transaction—but enough is known to establish the belief that respectable ex-aldermen of the city have prostituted their office to the acquisition of lucre.—*N. Y. Herald.*

FLIGHT OF SERGEANT MAJOR M'DOWELL—ARREST OF PATROL SERGEANT MACK.

From the Toronto Globe, February 27.

Our article of yesterday morning was enough to show the public that something of a startling character had taken place in this city, and they will not, therefore, wonder that other facts of an equally startling nature are about to be unveiled. It is needless to state that Sergeant-Major McDowell, formerly an officer of the city police department, was the party referred to as secretly conniving with Bristol Bill. On Saturday night, at eleven o'clock, McDowell received information that Captain Nicoll, of Hamilton, intended to arrest him before twenty-four hours, and it was a fact currently known in this city on Saturday afternoon that McDowell was deeply implicated with Bristol Bill. Yesterday, when Captain Nicoll appeared with a warrant for the arrest of McDowell, that individual had, of course, disappeared, having left the city during Sunday night or Monday morning.

Mack was found at his own residence, and immediately allowed himself to be taken into custody. He is arrested on a charge of aiding and abetting in the Gore Bank burglary, inasmuch as he knew the *locale* of Bristol Bill when he was secreted in McDowell's house, and was present at an oyster supper given by Jim Brown at Bristol Bill's house on Bishop street, in company with Brown, Robinson, and a young lad named Mulvaney, who is also in custody. It is said that while at supper Bristol Bill tapped at an outside window and laughingly said, "Boys, are you eating at my expense?"—referring to the proceeds of the Pittsburg Bank burglary.

Mack declares that he never heard any such words used, and that he never had the slightest knowledge of Bristol Bill. Dr. Davis, who has made portions of these revelations, and young Mulvaney, formerly a bartender and an intimate friend of Jim Brown, will be taken up to Galt this morning, where the case will be tried. Dr. Gustaff will also be placed on his trial as soon as permission is received from the Washington authorities, Gustaff being extradited for administering poisonous drugs.

THE STATE PRISONER.

Jeff. Davis on National Salutes, the President's Veto and Other Topics—He is Growing Garrulous and Communicative Again, and Indulges in Recollections of His Better Days—An Interesting Letter, Etc.

FORTRESS MONROE, February 27.—"I see the Government naval steamer *Conemaugh*, on the anniversary of Washington's birthday, fired a gun for all the States, North and South," remarked Jeff. Davis afterwards to the officer of the day. "It is strange the Administration," he continued, "did not issue an order to ignore the States of the Confederacy."

These two remarks of the quondam august ruler of the Confederacy, though of no special importance, show this much at least, that his once busy brain is keenly on the alert to note passing events and make comments upon them. In his further observations I understand he gave credit to President Johnson for his recognition of the late rebellious States, of whom, from first to last, he has always spoken in terms of highest praise. I am informed that since he has been most plainly outspoken in commendation of the President's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill.

Quoting these remarks of Jeff. Davis reminds me to say that the order issued some time since forbidding officers in attendance on him to speak to him or him to them has been rescinded. Few men can be more pleasantly garrulous than Mr. Davis when he is in the mood for it, and this renewal of a privilege and enjoyment of which he was only temporarily, and as many think very stupidly, debarred, is greatly relished by him as well as by the officers of the fort, who never fail to find in his conversation a most substantial feast of reason. It is noted, however, of late that he makes no reference to his trial. He talks of politics, of the war, and rumors of war beyond the sea, of affairs in South America, of new books and new inventions, and gives racy sketches of his old Congressional days, interspersed with rich and rare reminiscences of the men and measures of those days.

He runs over, in fact, the whole catalogue of conversational topics, and neither exhausts the subjects nor himself. I have stated that he talks only when in the mood. At times only monosyllables can be extracted from him. His spirits and vivacity are gone. A mantle of impenetrable gloom seems to overhang him. No one essays to prolong those monosyllables into sentences, to rouse those spirits, to lift that overshadowing vestment of sorrowing despair. Why so gloomy he never tells, whether concerns spiritual or temporal or State move and sway him. His physical health is good, and in the past few days of balmy air and bright sunshine has shown marked improvement. Meantime the search of vessels coming here is still kept up on the look out for possible parties coming for his rescue.—*New York Herald.*

The New Phase of Fenianism.

The following interesting correspondence presents an entirely new feature of the Fenian enterprise of the O'Mahony-Killian clique in the United States, and will do much to relieve us from further "Canadian scares":—

MONTREAL, January 17, 1866.—My Dear Killian:—You called my attention to the "colonization scheme" suggested by my friend O'Mahony. I can only repeat what I have so often told you, that the salvation of our people is in immigration from Ireland, entire and exhausting, to the broad and prolific West—a vast and profitable field for developing the numberless resources of our disorganized and expatriated race. Thus colonized and grafted on the young republic, they will in time compel prompt and profitable returns.

Moreover, by perfecting this scheme the Irish would be effectually freed from the radical influences of puritanical politicians, Eastern demagogues, and the control, still more debasing, of their own rumselling and unprincipled countrymen. By conducting the Fenian enterprise in this direction, and applying the vast pecuniary resources now at your command to this regenerative process, the concentrated influence of the Celtic element could be advantageously used for the aggrandizement and raising up of the Irish people in America.

Further, I conceive that your chief duty will be to retard in every way the scheme of "Canadian invasion" now in progress by the crazy Sweeney, as mad and impracticable, turning it, if possible, to the support of the ends you have in view. * * * *

You may assure Mr. O'Mahony of my fullest efforts to further his plans for Western colonization, and that I cannot but congratulate him on the wise and statesmanlike policy which he now proposes to pursue. I am, my dear Killian, yours, as ever.

T. D. McGEE.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Mar. 1

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Cam. & Am. 88	93	100 sh Ph & E....b60	30½
$2000 do........s9	92¾	100 sh do......b30	31
$400 City 6s new....	91½	100 sh do.........	30¾
$5000 Elmira R, 7s..	91	100 sh do.......2d	30¾
$600 U S '81s	104	100 sh do.........	30¾
$7000 Pa 5s.........	87	100 sh do.......b5	30¾
15 sh Lehigh Valley	63	100 sh do.......2d	30¾
100 sh M & M Bk....	31	100 sh Catawissa pf..	34
100 sh Ocean......b5	14¾	100 sh do......s30	33¾
100 sh do.........	15¼	100 sh do......s10	34
6 sh Cam & Am	117¼	100 sh do.......b5	34
100 sh Reading...b60	50		

SECOND BOARD.

$100 City 6s, new...	91½	100 sh Caldwell....	13-16
$5000 U S 10-40s.....	90½	200 sh do........	13-16
$3000 do......reg.	90½	100 sh Cata pf....b30	33½
$2500 do.........	90½	6 sh Cam & Am....	117
$1000 C & A 6s....83	82	9 sh do..........	117
100 sh Reading...s10	49¾		

FOURTH EDITION

President Johnson Pardons a Counterfeiter.

The Whereabouts of Miss A. E. Surratt.

Our Special Despatches.

WASHINGTON, March 1.

Executive Clemency.

Yesterday the President pardoned John Boals, of Michigan, convicted of having counterfeit fractional currency in his possession with the intention of passing it, and sentenced to five years imprisonment.

Miss Annie E. Surratt.

The story afloat that Miss Annie E. Surratt has entered a convent is not true. She is living with the family of Captain Ben. Gwinn, in Prince George's County, Md.

Obituary.

General Howard received to-day, from his Assistant Commissioner in Florida, intelligence of the death of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Harry M. Stinson, who was recently detailed to report to Colonel Osborne for duty on his staff. Colonel Stinson served gallantly during the war, receiving a shot through the lung, which was the indirect cause of his death. He entered the service as a private in General Howard's regiment, the 3d Maine, and for meritorious service was promoted as an agent to the Freedmen's Bureau, where he rendered valuable service up to the time of his death.

The Paris Exposition.

Mr. J. C. Derby, United States Agent for the Paris Exposition of 1867, has been in attendance on Congress for several days, to explain to members the necessity of prompt action if an appropriation is to be made, as the utmost limit of time for applications of space is near at hand. Senator Sumner and Governor Banks, the Chairmen of Foreign Relations in each House, having the subject in charge, are urging prompt and favorable action. More than 1200 articles from all the loyal States have been received by the General Agent at New York.

The Internal Revenue Laws.

The Ways and Means Committee have a bill in readiness to report to the House, in which several very important amendments to the internal revenue laws are proposed. Everything in Schedule A of the present act is to be stricken out and exempt from taxation save billiard tables and carriages worth $300 and over. The present tax upon coal is to be removed. The tax on incomes is to be so far modified as to raise the amount exempted from $600 to $1000, with $200 additional allowed on rentals or homesteads. On all amounts of incomes above $1000 a uniform tax of five per centum is to be levied.

But the most important provision of the bill is the levying of a tax of five cents per pound on all cotton brought to market. The Committee are justified in their conclusion that this will net an enormous revenue, and at the same time prove less onerous than almost any other tax now levied. The Committee are a unit in these new features of the bill, and, so far as the sentiments of leading members have been canvassed, their adoption by Congress is deemed quite certain.

A False Report.

Brigadier-General C. H. Howard, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the District of Columbia, in the following statement gives the lie direct to the silly and unfounded paragraph in the *Herald* of Monday last:—

The only grounds for the astounding announcement of the New York *Herald*, of the re-opening of the slave trade by the Freedmen's Bureau, are the operations of the employment office in securing places, on written contract, anywhere in the United States, for the unemployed destitute freed people in this city. Sixty-three were sent to Mississippi last week, after seeing their employer and making a fair agreement for good wages. Some have been sent to many of the Northern States in the same manner. A fee of one dollar for every man, and fifty cents for females, is charged to pay current expenses, such as printing blanks, etc. The salaries of the agents in no way depend upon the fees.

C. H. HOWARD, Brevet Brigadier-General,
Assistant Commander, D. C.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 1.

House of Representatives.

Several bills and resolutions were introduced; among them a resolution by Mr. Coffroth (Pa.) to refund to the citizens of Chambersburg, Pa., who suffered by the Rebel raid under McCausland, the internal tax paid by them for the year 1864, and one by Mr. Ketchum (N. Y.) to reduce the duty on paper. Both were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr Wilson (Iowa) from the Judiciary Committee, reported an amendment to the Senate bill to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and furnish the means of their vindication. He made an hour's speech in explanation and advocacy of the bill.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, March 1.—The morning session was devoted to private bills. The following were passed:—Incorporating Holcombe and Pittsburg and Yuba River Mining Companies; extending the time for the payment of the enrolment tax; fixing the number to constitute a quorum of the Apprentices' Library Company; giving the managers of the Jewish Foster Home the guardianship of certain children, with power to bind out as apprentices; authorizing one additional Law Judge for the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia; fixing fines for violation of the act relative to the manufacture of fireworks at fifty dollars; regulating the filing and collection of municipal claims in Philadelphia.

House of Representatives.

An act allowing Philadelphia to sell her loans below par was opposed by Messrs. Quigley and Donnelly, and was amended by Messrs. Davis and Ruddiman, and passed as follows:—

It shall be lawful for the city of Philadelphia, whenever necessary to defray municipal expenses, to issue bonds to the amount of five millions, in sums not less than one hundred dollars each, payable at such times as may be directed by Councils, and bearing interest not exceeding seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, and to sell the same in open market to the highest bidder: Provided, That none shall be sold for less than the principal sums named thereon: and provided, that the city shall have the option at any time after five years from the date of the bonds, and not exceeding twenty years from the date of the same, to reduce said interest to the legal rate, or pay the principal.

On the final passage the vote was seventy-three yeas to seventeen nays. All the Philadelphia members voted in favor except Messrs. Quigley and Donnelly.

State Politics.

NORRISTOWN, March 1.—The Union Convention, to-day, elected Daniel O. Hitner and William Mintzer, representative, and Eldridge McConkey, senatorial delegates to the Union State Convention, and instructed them to vote for General Geary all the time.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

COMMENCEMENT.—The Eighteenth Annual Commencement of the Homœopathic Medical College was held at the Musical Fund Hall this morning. Johnson's Band was in attendance, and enlivened the literary exercises with strains of popular music. The ceremonies were opened with prayer by Rev. George Dana Boardman. The Valedictory Address was delivered by Adolph Seppel, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica. The following is a list of the graduating class, with the title of their theses:—

W. L. Arrowsmith, M. D.
L. Younghusband, A. M., M. D.
Francisco Orenga, M. D.
Lewis H. Willard, Yellow Fever.
Edwin S. Anderson, Erysipelas.
Isaiah Dever, M. D., Examination of the Sick.
Benjamin C. Woodbury, Purpura.
James S. Shepherd, M. D., Results of Experience.
Sumner H. Boynton, Hahnemannianism the true Science of Homœopathy.
Aquila B. Lippincott, Dysentery.
Joseph J. Currie, Typhoid Fever.
Silas Griffith, The Homœopathic Law of Cure.
Ziba D. Walter, Placenta Prævia.
Jacob G. Streets, Physiology of Impregnation.
Rufus E. Belding, Man and Disease.
George F. Marsden, Pleurisy.
Edwin H. Trego, M. D., Acute Peritonitis.
George H. Parsell, The Liver and its Diseases.
Rev. David Packer, Philosophical View of the Law of Cure.
Milton D. Lichtenwalner, Proving of Cistus Canadensis.
David L. Dreibellis, M. D., The Blood.
John E. Barnaby, Embryonic and Fœtal Circulation.
Edward P. Small, The Influence of the Soul on the Body.
J. Heber Smith, Puerperal Mania.
Charles S. Wilson, Phthisis Pulmonalis.
J. Benson Voak, Dysentery.
Richard T. Harman, What Shall we Eat?
Harry E. Williams, Typhus Fever.
Rev. Charles D. Herbert, A. M., The Phenomena of Taking Cold.
Maximilian Werder, Embryonic and Fœtal Life.
Thomas H. Smith, Homœopathy versus Nosology
Charles Arthur, Dystocia.
James B. Owens, M. D., Duties of the Physician.
Charles R. Doran, M. D.
Nathan Wiggin, Homœopathy and Allopathy Contrasted.
John C. Richards, M. D., Double Inclined Plane.
Clarence I. Campbell, M. D., Anæsthesia.
George B. Sawtelle, Scarlatina.
Constantine Lippe, M. D., Pneumonia.
Alfred Shepherd, M. D., The Duties and Conduct of the Physician.
J. Emory Voak, M. D., Our Mission.
David Coon, M. D., Homœopathy.
A. J. B. Jenner, Effects of Climate on Homœopathic Medication.

The Honorary Degree of Doctor of Medicine was granted to Theodore J. Ruckert, M. D., Hernnuth, Saxony. The Special Degree of Doctor of Medicine was granted Dr. Benjamin Seeker, Pottsville, Penna.

In the same connection we observe that the New York Homœopathic Medical College held their Commencement last evening. The particulars are thus sketched by the reporter of the *Herald*:—

The exercises of the sixth annual commencement of the Homœopathic Medical College of New York were held last evening at the Church of the Puritans, in Union Square, which was occupied by a large gathering of the graduates' friends, not omitting a due representation from the fair sex.

The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Rogers after which the Rev. Dr. Mathews conferred the degrees upon the graduates and administered the Hippocratean oath, a ceremony which he concluded with a most impressive address as to their future conduct and relations in their newly assumed profession.

Professor Barlow then delivered the valedictory address on behalf of the instructors of the college. He alluded to their past connection and reviewed the duties which were to be expected of the graduates in their professional career.

S. H. Wales, Esq., of the Board of Council, addressed the students and the audience. In six years the present College had graduated two hundred doctors in homœopathy, and there were five thousand physicians of the same branch throughout the United States. He contended that there was too much disagreement among the disciples of the allopathic school to make its teachings as perfect as they were held to be. Homœopathy had achieved its victories in the homes of those it had succored.

It was only right now that legislation should admit it to trial in our hospitals and charitable institutions. It was a gratifying fact that the science now numbered five colleges in the United States; but he commended to their consideration the necessity and eminent propriety of a movement for the organization and permanent endowment of a college worthy of our city and the science. The exercises closed with the benediction.

ABOUT A "$3" BILL OF DOUBTFUL CHARACTER.—A colored individual, not "native and to the manor born," desiring to make a respectable appearance in a strange city, proceeded to a certain clothing establishment in Shippen street for the purpose of adorning the outer man. He effected some purchases, and received in the way of change a suspicious looking $3 note. Not desiring to be stuck with any of the "queer," he asked the dispenser of clothing to mark the bill, so as to be able to get it redeemed in case it proved worthless. This was done, but the dark complexioned stranger was assured that the note was all right. He proceeded from the clothing store to the tavern of Mr. Dougherty near Sixth and Shippen streets, and over a glass of indifferent corn juice, conferred with Dougherty as to the character of the note. *A* note but not *the* note was handed back to the stranger, with the assurance that it was all right. It turned out that Dougherty retained the doubtful bill, which was really good, and gave the colored querist a five dollar Confederate States bill, for which act he was subsequently taken in to custody and committed by Alderman Tittermary for a further hearing.

APPRENTICES' EVENING SCHOOL.—The Apprentices' Evening School, held at the Spring Garden Institute, closed for the winter session last evening. Interesting reports from the Principal, E. M. Huntington, and J. B. Beale, of the Central High School, Professor in Drawing, were read and were highly satisfactory. Excellent addresses were made by James D. Whetham, Esq., its honored patron, William Welsh, Esq., President of the Young Men's Institute of this city, and several other gentlemen. The prominent topics of the address to the lads and apprentices were a profound regard for truth; to discard in every particular the vulgar habit of profanity; not to indulge in the filthy habit of using tobacco in any of its forms; and to have an exalted regard for parents, especially mothers. If these important particulars were carfully followed out, no young man could hardly fail in making his "mark in the world," and as they came on the stage of action, would become honorable and highly useful citizens.

WOULD-BE BURGLARS INTERFERED WITH.—Michael McBride, alias John Adams, is a youth of sixteen summers. James Hagan was ushered into this breathing world three years in advance of Michael. James and Michael took it into their mischievous pates last evening to break into a lager-beer establishment, in Eleventh street, below Christian, for the purpose of appropriating any valuables that might be lying around loose. Officers Murray and Ahern interrupted them in their investigations, and took them before Alderman Beitler last night, who sent them below on the charge of attempted burglary.

ROBBING A HOTEL.—George Brady entered the North Pennsylvania Hotel, located at Third and Willow streets, last evening, and stole a quantity of clothing, and robbed the money-drawer. George was taken before Alderman Toland this morning, and held to bail in the sum of $600 to answer at Court the charge of larceny.

TELEGRAPHIC FACILITIES.—The Bankers and Brokers' Telegraph Company have opened an office at No. 115 Walnut street, for the accommodation of business men in that vicinity. This office will be in direct communication with all points on their lines. Promptness in returning answers will be the leading feature of this office.

THE COMMERCE OF PHILADELPHIA.—The following is a statement of the arrivals of foreign and domestic vessels at the port of Philadelphia during the month of February:—

FOREIGN.

Ships	1
Steamships	2
Barques	6
Brigs	29
Schooners	16
	54

COASTWISE.

Barques	2
Brigs	2
Schooners	221
Sloops	130
Steamers	75
Barges	62
Boats	33
	525
Total number of arrivals	579

POLICE ARRESTS DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.—The following is the number of police arrests made during the month of February in the different Police Districts:—

District.	No. of Arrests.	District.	No. of Arrests.
1	313	12	85
2	308	13	49
3	343	14	54
4	286	15	40
5	188	16	94
6	104	Reserve Corps	125
7	148	Harbor Police	30
8	154	Park Police	4
9	185	Day Sergeants	15
10	204	Beggar Detectives	23
11	116		
Total number of arrests			2606

SUPPOSED THEFT OF CLOTHING.—Sarah Adams was arrested this morning about 2½ o'clock, in Shippen street, above Seventh, with a basket of clothing in her possession. It was evident from Sarah's appearance that said clothing was not her legitimate property, and if her vocation was that of a washerwoman, it was certainly an unusual hour to be taking home washing. Sarah could give no satisfactory account about herself or the clothing, so Alderman Tittermary committed her this morning, and the clothing awaits an owner.

BUILDINGS ERECTED DURING THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.—The following building permits have been issued during the month of February:—

Dwellings—16 three-story; 11 two-story. Total, 27.

Bath-houses	2	Shops	8
Offices	2	Stores	7
Stables	6	Round House	1
Factories	4	Sheds	4
Foundries	2	Alterations & additions	60

Total number of permits issued, 123.

A STORY IN SIMILES.—

"Poor as a church mouse" was Joe Brown
When first he left his native town,
While all his friends stood by
"Cool as cucumbers" to his view;
But he returned "rich as a Jew,"
And they seemed "good as pie."
"Proud as a peacock," he felt big,
While each one stared, "like a stuck pig,"
To see Joe "like a lord" arrayed,
In a fine suit, at Bennett's made.

Our stock of Clothing is the largest and most complete in this city, surpassed by none in material, style and fit, and sold at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest.

TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & Co.

CASTORS put on Furniture, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONSUMPTION.—From trustworthy data it has been estimated that at least one-fourth of all who are born in the United States have at birth lungs in a tuberculous condition, and, in consequence, are predisposed to Pulmonary Complaints; yet it is equally well established that this predisposition need not end in Consumption, Asthma, or any other lung disease, if due care and watchfulness be observed, and all exciting causes are promptly treated as they arise. It is in just such cases *Dr. Jayne's Expectorant* exercises its most beneficial effects, and has produced the largest proportion of its cures. Besides promptly removing Coughs and Colds, which, when left to themselves, are the most common causes of tuberculous development, this standard remedy allays any inflammation which may exist, and by promoting easy expectoration cleanses the lungs of the substances which clog them up, and which rapidly destroy when suffered to remain. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

BLINDS AND SHADES Repaired, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

THE "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINE, we find, is being bought in preference to all others. The reasons for this are at once cogent and numerous. It does better and finer work than any of its rivals; is the only machine capable of making the lock and knot stitches; the only machine having a uniform tension of upper and lower thread; the only machine that has the reversible feed motion enabling the operator to fasten the ends of seams, thereby saving much labor, and owing to its simple construction, it rarely, if ever, gets out of order. Office, No. 630 Chesnut street.

SPRING MATTRESSES overhauled, mended, and made up new, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

CONUNDRUM.—What is the difference between a horse and a wagon? One can't go when it *is tired*, and the other can't go when *it isn't*. The difference between good and bad coal has been discovered, to the cost of many a housekeeper. If you desire the best article of coal in the market, fail not to visit W. W. Alter, the extensive dealer, at No 957 N. Ninth street, below Girard avenue. Alter has a branch office at Sixth and Spring Garden, which is a great convenience to those living in its vicinity.

WORKMEN sent out to do Upholstering of any description, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

ENGRAVINGS AND PAINTINGS.—B. Scott, Jr., will sell the balance of the fine Oil Paintings and Engravings this evening, at 7½ o'clock, at his Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street. The catalogue embraces several fine pieces by Thayer, Richardson, Van Willis, and others, besides some very valuable framed and unframed engravings. They will positively be sold without reserve.

FURNITURE Repaired, Re-upholstered, and Varnished, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

REDUCED PRICES.—Splendid photographs of all styles, of superior execution and finish. Now is the time to obtain them, at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No 624 Arch street.

WINDOW SHADES, Curtains, Cornices, Bedding and Upholstery, at W. Henry Patten's West End Upholstery Establishment, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

CARPETS AND MATTING cut, altered and laid, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

EARLY SPRING CLOTHING.—A fine assortment at Charles Stokes & Co.'s "One Price," under the Continental.

BOLSTERS AND PILLOWS of the finest quality, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

A REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT ON THE REGULAR SCHEDULE PRICES.

Desiring to reduce our large stock of superior and *highly finished Rosewood Pianos*, previous to the removal to our new store, No. 1103 Chesnut street, we have concluded to offer them at prices below the cost to manufacture. Persons desiring to purchase a first class Piano at reduced rates, should not fail to avail themselves of this opportunity.

SCHOMACKER & Co.,
Warerooms, No. 1021 Chesnut street.

UPHOLSTERY work of every description done immediately on call, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

LACE AND MUSLIN Curtains, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
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MARRIED.

GRACE—FLINN.—On the 21st of December, 1865, at the Parsonage of the Broad Street M. E. Church, No. 1402 Christian street, by the Rev. John Thompson, Mr. WILLIAM H. GRACE to Miss HARRIET FLINN, both of this city.

PEIRSON—STULB.—On the 25th ultimo, by the Rev. Father Carbon, FRANK PEIRSON, of New York, to HARRIET M. STULB, of Philadelphia.

POSEY—SMITH.—On the evening of the 25th ultimo, at St. Joseph's Church, by Rev. Father Jordon, Mr. WILLIAM POSEY, of Kentucky, to Mrs. ANN E. SMITH, of Richmond, Va.

DIED.

CLARK.—On the 27th ultimo, PATRICK CLARK, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 2121 Filbert street, on Saturday morning at 8½ o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Cathedral Cemetery.

McINTYRE.—On the 27th ultimo, JOHN McINTYRE, in the 48th year of his age.

The friends of the family, the members of Philadelphia Division No. 1, S. of T., and the Grand Division of Pennsylvania, and the Brotherhood of the Protestant Episcopal Church, are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 2022 Locust street, on Friday, March 2, at 12 o'clock. Services at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Nineteenth and Walnut, at 1 o'clock P. M.

MILLER.—Suddenly, on the morning of the 26th instant, Mrs. MARY A. MILLER, aged 69 years.

Funeral services at the residence of her son-in-law, David L. Skillman, No. 1816 Vine street, on Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Piscataway, New Jersey, on Friday morning at 8 o'clock.

WILSON.—On the 27th ultimo, ANN WILSON, wife of Isaac P. Wilson, in the 52d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, near Blackwoodtown, N. J., on Saturday morning next at 11 o'clock. To proceed to Colestown Cemetery.

YONKER.—On the 28th ultimo, MARGARET, wife of the late Daniel Yonker, in the 96th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of Charles Robbins, No. 1783 Vine street, on Saturday, March 3, at 10 o'clock A. M. To proceed to Trinity Church, Oxford. Services at the church, without further notice.

EYLETS AND PATENT EYLET SETS AND Punches, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

SOLID AND WROUGHT IRON DOOR BOLTS for outside doors. An assortment just opened. Also, a variety of Brass Plated and Porcelain Knob Chamber Bolts, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

PORCELAIN GRIP AND FANCY BRASS Door Pulls, suitable for restaurants or other places of public resort; Porcelain Push and Pull and Finger Plates, at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
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It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior tonic, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. J. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street.

Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel 2 14§

AMUSEMENTS.

[*For additional Amusements see Third Page.*]

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LEONARD GROVER.....................DIRECTOR.
Brief Season of
GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, March 1,
Fourth Night of the Season.
PROGRAMME OF SUPERLATIVE STRENGTH.
VON FLOTOW'S POPULAR OPERA,
MARTHA.
Fourth act restored.
Martha..............Madame BERTHA JOHANNSEN
Nancy...................Mad'lle SOPHIE DZIUBA
Lionel...............THEODORE HABELMANN
Plunket...................JOSEPH WEINLICH
Lord Tristan..........HEINRICH STEINECKE
Sheriff.......................OTTO LEHMAN
And, in addition, the celebrated Robin Adair act of
LA DAME BLANCHE.
THEODORE HABELMANN as.......GEORGE BROWN
CONDUCTOR...............ADOLPH NEUENDORF
FRIDAY,
Meyerbeer's world-renowned Opera,
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
SATURDAY, March 3,
GRAND FAMILY MATINEE.
FRA DIAVOLO.
Admission to the Matinee, all parts of the house, ONE DOLLAR. No extra charge for reserving seats.
Season ticket holders are requested to sign their names on their respective tickets.
Lost, the following Season Tickets:—Parquet Circle, Nos. 511 and 512. 3 1

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN.—THE OWNER, desiring to remove West, offers for sale a large, established Wholesale and Retail Business, consisting of COAL OIL LAMPS, GLASS-WARE, and OIL. The store is in a good situation and doing a large business now. The whole, including Fixtures, Good-will, etc., will be sold on reasonable terms. Possession given immediately, or as soon as stock can be counted after sale. Any person wishing to buy or go into business will do well to give their immediate attention. Also, a good new spring covered wagon, horse and harness, all complete and in good order; can be seen at any time.

Address, a real and full name, Post Office, Box No. 2011 2 24 6t§p

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE DWELLING, No. 247 N. Sixth street, opposite Franklin Square. Apply to F. MADEIRA, No. 115 S. TENTH St., below Chesnut. 2 26 6t*

$8000.—FOR SALE, No. 1940 WALLACE Street. Early possession can be given. Apply to J. R. RHOADS, No. 829 ARCH Street. 2 26 4t

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS.
On Wednesday and Thursday Evenings,
February 28 and March 1, at 7½ o'clock at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold a collection of Fine Oil Paintings, embracing many subjects, from the pencils of the old and modern masters; fine proof Engravings, Chromo Lithographs, Colored Prints, etc., framed and unframed. Also, a lot of Photograph Frames, etc 2 24 5t

J. FITZPATRICK & CO. AUCTIONEERS.—New Auction House, No. 927 CHESNUT Street

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THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address, apply to FRANK O. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 409 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon 2 21

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COLLAR.

MOLDED TO FIT THE NECK AND WITH A SPACE FOR THE CRAVAT.

The Lockwood Manufacturing Company announce to the Trade they have just brought out a NEW MOLDED COLLAR, *having more Space for the Cravat, and in all respects better fitting and better shaped than any heretofore produced* (with the exception of "Lockwood's Cloth Lined Collars").

The paper is *solid* and will not split, and is consequently *stronger and more durable* than any heretofore made, being manufactured by the parties who for many years past have made the *bond, deed, and bank-note paper* for the United States Treasury Department. In addition to this the collars themselves are made by the same machinery as our best Cloth Lined goods, and are guaranteed the best of all Paper Collars made.

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